THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1825 Vol 3....No. 30.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID M'CLEAN,
FOURTH BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

R. LOUGHRAN
HAS REMOVED
To the North side of Third Street, between Market and Wood.
April, 1825—3t*

A Warehouse To Rent,
and immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*
50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES.*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS,*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS,*
25 do *BOTTLES,* assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL.*
Cap, Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf

European, India and Domestic
GOODS.
A. WAY & CO.
ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of
Fresh Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New York & Philadelphia,
WHICH THEY OFFER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At a small advance.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
One Bale Superior Scotch
INGRAIN CARPETING,
Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED
40 grs Whittemore's Machine Cards.
Comb Plate and Card Cleaners.
April 1, 1825.—3t.

PITTSBURGH
FLINT GLASS WORKS
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
HAVE in addition to their former assortment of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete,
LAFAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Bustard, Louisville.
J. H. & R. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell & W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c, at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c made to order at the shortest notice.
Lewis Peterson.
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HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Denniston's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.
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N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their dwellings, if more agreeable.
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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment

JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St Philadelphia
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees

Nov. 25, 1824 [Dec 3 190]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description.
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov 28—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,
In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.
George Buchanan,
George Starkey.
February 4, 1825—3mo
REFERENCES.
Jno Bustard
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. } Louisville.
James Woods & Co
Kirkman & Erwin, } Nashville.
George Boggs, Jr.
T. & J. Kirkman,
A. Buchanan & Co. } Florence.
John Flack,
James Buchanan, } New-York.
Washington Jackson,
William Strothers, } Philadelphia.
Allen & Grant,
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
Robert Peebles. } Pittsburgh.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON
HAVE just received on Consignment at the WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5 8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—*ALSO IN STORE*—
Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass } Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
W. M. Axes
Plough Irons
Trace Chains
Log Chains
Hoes
D. B. Axes
Plough Irons
Trace Chains
Log Chains
Hoes
—*ALSO*—
SHOT Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

WILL be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
2 "	5,000	is	10,000
1 "	4,720	is	4,720
20 "	1,000	is	20,000
30 "	500	is	15,000
52 "	100	is	5,200
156 "	50	is	7,800
1248 "	20	is	24,960
10608 "	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1456 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.

A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60 which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

TICKETS $9.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
March 18, 1825—8t

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Have their Office in Fourth St
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd* Agent
March 5, 1825—tf

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.
ALSO ON GROUND RENT
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley
Possession given the 1st of April Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.

FRESH DRY GOODS.
Richard N. Konecke,
HAS just received and is now opening, at his store in Market street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Selected by himself during the last month, in Baltimore and Philadelphia, which he will sell very cheap for cash, approved acceptances in town, or good country produce.
ALSO,
30,000 lbs prime BACON.
LIKEWISE,
Five Hundred prime Hams.
Put up in a different style from any offered in this market, which he can highly recommend for family use.
April 8, 1825.—3t.

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the
FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.
Scheme.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do.	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do.	of	500	is	2,000
20 do.	of	100	is	2,000
30 do.	of	50	is	1,500
50 do.	of	20	is	1,000
200 do.	of	10	is	2,000
300 do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do.	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20,000 Tickets, at **$4** is **$70,000**
Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

Mode of Drawing.
The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.
☞ The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
☞ The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity
☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.
JAS L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners

Tickets,	$4 00	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2 00	Eighths,	50

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.
TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.
☞ All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.
☞ Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—5t

WILLIAM MITCHEL,
Tailor, from Philadelphia,
HAS commenced business, in Market street, one door from the corner of Second, and directly opposite Mr. Denniston's Hotel, where he will be thankful for all orders in the various branches of his business, which he will engage to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style
☞ He has made arrangements in Philadelphia by which he will be furnished with the newest city fashions
April 15, 1825—3t.

RANAWAY
FROM the Subscriber, on the 7th day of March last, an indented apprentice to the Hatting business, named JAMES CARSON, aged about 19 years; tall and stout; he wore a blue cloth surtout coat, blue pantaloons, and a white hat. Six cents Reward, but no expenses will be paid to any person who will return said apprentice to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrah.
Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co
April 15, 1825—3t*

CLAY & EATON.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: You are requested to publish in the Intelligencer, the enclosed letters, explanatory of the meaning which should attach to particular expressions contained in Mr. Clay's address to his constituents. Respectfully,
JNO. H. EATON.

Washington, March 28, 1825.

SIR: In the National Journal of this morning, over your signature, I find my name introduced with the following remarks:

"A few days after the publication of my card, another card, under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson, was closetted with him. I pretend not to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care, and no little art; and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Editor of the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared he was not the author of that letter."

The imputation which your phraseology would seem to imply, is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was in fact written by me; and that by me he was made to avow himself, "though somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed. If this be the idea intended to be communicated, I will not persuade myself but that at least you are possessed of facts and circumstances to fix against me the opprobrious charge of writing a letter, which, as the inference must be, I was not merely afraid to acknowledge, but which, through finesse, arrangement, and close management, I had caused to be avowed by one who was innocent of producing it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient. JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, Sec'y of State.

Washington, 30th March, 1825.

SIR: Your letter, under date of the 28th inst. was handed to me yesterday. After referring to an address of mine to my late constituents, published in the National Journal of Monday, and from which you quote certain passages; you observe, "the imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr Kremer, was not written by him, but was, in fact, written by me, and that by me he was made to avow himself, though "somewhat equivocally," the author Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state, whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed."

In the part of my address to which you refer, having stated a particular fact respecting you, I observe, "I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge." I cannot therefore admit your right to call on me for my inferences from a fact which I have submitted to my constituents, leaving them to draw their own conclusions, But, in the spirit of frankness which has ever guided me, I have no hesitation in saying, that in regard to the letter in the Columbian Observer, I have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate any opinion of the person who was its real author. I was satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration, that *he* was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy.

In the same spirit of frankness, however, it is proper for me to add, that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. K. referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or the publication of that card.

I have the honor to be, your obed't servant.
H. CLAY.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON.

Washington, March 31, 1825.

SIR: Your letter in answer to mine, was received at 4 o'clock yesterday: from the delay, I was disposed to think you had concluded not to reply.

On reading your communication to your late constituents, I had understood you as intending to convey the idea, not "by inference from a fact," but almost by actual averment, that the letter published in the Columbian Observer was written by me; and that, to escape or to avoid responsibility, by me, Mr. Kremer was made to acknowledge himself its author; your reply to my letter disavows this, and states that "you have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author, being satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy."

Having nothing to do with this controversy, further than as I considered the introduction of my name intended personally and directly to affect myself, I might omit any notice of the concluding part of your remark, as derived from Mr. Crowninshield, late Secretary of the Navy. In justice, however, to an absent individual, with whom my name has been associated, I shall not forbear the opinion, that Mr. Kremer never did use the language imputed to him. It is a mistake; any thing but fact; and without intending to ascribe the error to you, I claim the right of saying, that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor, and to him uttered a language, at war with his public and repeated private declarations made to his friends.

The concluding paragraph of your letter expresses a belief that I "prepared or advised the publication of his (Mr. K's) card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed;" and you declare yourself ready to acknowledge the mistake, if I will offer any disavowal.

If you had properly reflected as to what belonged to courtesy, you would have sought from me information about this, before my name was introduced before the public, and your belief formed. You knew me sufficiently well, to believe that I would not decline candidly to answer any inquiries necessary and proper to be made. This was not done; but on the information you had received, you yielded it your confidence, and proceeded to a defence before the public. Without intending to be understood as either admitting or denying any thing respecting my imputed visit to Mr. Kremer, on the evening preceding the publication of his card, suppose the fact to be, that I did visit him; and suppose, too, that it was, as you have termed it, a "nocturnal visit;" was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege? or does it therefore necessarily result, that I should have been engaged in any plan against your rights, or conspiracy against you? There is no one more interested than yourself in denying the force of conclusion as derived from circumstances; and it is a little strange, that while, in your own case, you should object to it, as a rule of proper application, you should, at the same time, claim it as rightfully entitled to operate in the cases of others.

You will excuse me from making an attempt to remove any belief which you entertain upon this subject: it is a matter which gives me no concern.—In the communication made to you, my object was to ascertain, distinctly, your meaning as to the letter

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Louisville, Ky.
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The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
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J. & G. K. Gilmore, B. Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell & B. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
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Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1824.—tf

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DENTIST,
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JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No 19, Sansom St Philadelphia
MAHLON K. TAYLOR.
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees

Nov. 25, 1824 [Dec 3 190]

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov 28—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE,
Louisville, Ky.
THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of
BUCHANAN & STARKEY,
For the purpose of transacting
A General Commission,
Receiving & Forwarding Business,
In this place, tender their services to their friends and the public, and pledge themselves to a faithful discharge of all business confided to them.
George Buchanan,
George Starkey.
February 4, 1825—3mo
REFERENCES.
Jno Bustard } Louisville.
Wm. G. Bakewell & Co. }
James Woods & Co } Nashville.
Kirkman & Erwin, }
George Boggs, Jr. } Florence.
T. & J. Kirkman, }
A. Buchanan & Co. }
John Flack, } New-York.
James Buchanan, }
Washington Jackson, } Philadelphia.
William Struthers, }
Allen & Grant, } Pittsburgh.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, }
Robert Peebles. }

ADAMS & HUTCHESON
HAVE just received on Consignment at the WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market Street, a quantity of
American Patent
WOOD SCREWS
Assorted, from 5/8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.
—ALSO IN STORE—
Juniata Bar Iron } Trotter's Rifle Powder
Ditto Nails & Brads } Kentucky man. Tobacco
Geneva Window Glass } Feathers, &c.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND FOR SALE.
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes		D. B. Axes	
Plough Irons		Plough Irons	
Trace Chains		Trace Chains	
Log Chains		Log Chains	
Hoes		Hoes	

—ALSO—
SHOT Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh March 25. 10t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.
SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
WILL be drawn on the 11th May 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—each ballot to be drawn

Scheme.

1 Prize of		$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.				$273,760
22,160 Blanks.				

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them, 1456 with two numbers on, and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them, being blanks.
A large proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60 which parcels cannot draw less than $80 less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.
TICKETS $9.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
March 18, 1825—80

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15 1824—tf

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd*
March 5, 1825—tf Agent

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.
Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.
ALSO ON GROUND RENT
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.
Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country
Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.
Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on
Job Bacon, Sec'y.
Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to
Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*

FRESH DRY GOODS.
Richard N. Konecke,
HAS just received and is now opening, at his store in Market street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge, a large and general assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Selected by himself during the last month, in Baltimore and Philadelphia, which he will sell very cheap for cash, approved acceptances in town, or good country produce.
ALSO,
30,000 lbs prime BACON.
LIKEWISE,
Five Hundred prime Hams.
Put up in a different style from any offered in this market, which he can highly recommend for family use.
April 8, 1825—3t.

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the
FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do.	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do.	of	500	is	2,000
20 do.	of	100	is	2,000
30 do.	of	50	is	1,500
50 do.	of	20	is	1,000
200 do.	of	10	is	2,000
300 do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do.	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20,000 Tickets, at **$4** is **$70,000**
Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

Mode of Drawing.
The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.
☞ The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.
☞ The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity
☞ A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.
JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners

Tickets,	$4 00	Quarters,	$1 00
Halves,	2 00	Eighths,	50

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.
TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.
☞ All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw
☞ Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—3t

WILLIAM MITCHEL,
Tailor, from Philadelphia,
HAS commenced business, in Market street one door from the corner of Second, and directly opposite Mr. Denniston's Hotel, where he will be thankful for all orders in the various branches of his business, which he will engage to execute in the neatest and most fashionable style
☞ He has made arrangements in Philadelphia by which he will be furnished with the newest city fashions
April 15, 1825—3t.

RANAWAY
FROM the Subscriber, on the 7th day of March last, an indented apprentice to the Hatting business, named JAMES CARSON, aged about 19 years, tall and stout; he wore a blue cloth surtout coat, blue pantaloons, and a white hat. Six cents Reward, but no expenses will be paid to any person who will return said apprentice to the subscriber.
Samuel Harrah.
Elizabeth Township, Allegheny Co
April 15, 1825—3t*

CLAY & EATON.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: You are requested to publish in the Intelligencer, the enclosed letters, explanatory of the meaning which should attach to particular expressions contained in Mr. Clay's address to his constituents. Respectfully,
JNO. H. EATON.

Washington, March 28, 1825.

SIR: In the National Journal of this morning, over your signature, I find my name introduced with the following remarks:

"A few days after the publication of my card, another card, under Mr. Kremer's name, was published in the Intelligencer. The night before, as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a Senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of Gen. Jackson, was closetted with him. I pretend not to know the object of Mr. Eaton's visit to him. I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge. Mr. Kremer's card is composed with some care, and no little art; and he is made to avow in it, though somewhat equivocally, that he is the author of the letter to the Editor of the Columbian Observer. To Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, he declared he was not the author of that letter."

The imputation which your phraseology would seem to imply, is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr. Kremer, was not written by him, but was in fact written by me; and that by me he was made to avow himself, "though somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed. If this be the idea intended to be communicated, I will not persuade myself but that at least you are possessed of facts and circumstances to fix against me the opprobrious charge of writing a letter, which, as the inference must be, I was not merely afraid to acknowledge, but which, through finesse, arrangement, and close management, I had caused to be avowed by one who was innocent of producing it.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient. JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. HENRY CLAY, Sec'y of State.

Washington, 30th March, 1825.

SIR: Your letter, under date of the 28th inst. was handed to me yesterday. After referring to an address of mine to my late constituents, published in the National Journal of Monday, and from which you quote certain passages; you observe, "the imputation which your phraseology would seem to convey is, that the letter which appeared in the Columbian Observer, and acknowledged by Mr Kremer, was not written by him, but was, in fact, written by me, and that by me he was made to avow himself, though "somewhat equivocally," the author. Your language and meaning are somewhat equivocal too; but as by fair interpretation they appear to warrant this construction, I present myself before you, to require you distinctly to state, whether or not any such meaning was by you designed to be conveyed."

In the part of my address to which you refer, having stated a particular fact respecting you, I observe, "I state the fact as it was communicated to me, and leave you to judge." I cannot therefore admit your right to call on me for my inferences from a fact which I have submitted to my constituents, leaving them to draw their own conclusions. But, in the spirit of frankness which has ever guided me, I have no hesitation in saying, that in regard to the letter in the Columbian Observer, I have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate any opinion of the person who was its real author. I was satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration, that *he* was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy.

In the same spirit of frankness, however, it is proper for me to add, that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. K. referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or the publication of that card.

I have the honor to be, your obed't servant.
H. CLAY.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON.

Washington, March 31, 1825.

SIR: Your letter in answer to mine, was received at 4 o'clock yesterday: from the delay, I was disposed to think you had concluded not to reply.

On reading your communication to your late constituents, I had understood you as intending to convey the idea, not "by inference from a fact," but almost by actual averment, that the letter published in the Columbian Observer was written by me; and that, to escape or to avoid responsibility, by me, Mr. Kremer was made to acknowledge himself its author; your reply to my letter disavows this, and states that "you have not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion of the person who was its real author, being satisfied to take Mr. Kremer's declaration that he was not the author of the letter, as made to the late Secretary of the Navy."

Having nothing to do with this controversy, further than as I considered the introduction of my name intended personally and directly to affect myself, I might omit any notice of the concluding part of your remark, as derived from Mr. Crowninshield, late Secretary of the Navy. In justice, however, to an absent individual, with whom my name has been associated, I shall not forbear the opinion, that Mr. Kremer never did use the language imputed to him. It is a mistake; any thing but fact; and without intending to ascribe the error to you, I claim the right of saying, that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor, and to him uttered a language, at war with his public and repeated private declarations made to his friends.

The concluding paragraph of your letter expresses a belief that I "prepared or advised the publication of his (Mr. K's) card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed;" and you declare yourself ready to acknowledge the mistake, if I will offer any disavowal.

If you had properly reflected as to what belonged to courtesy, you would have sought from me information about this, before my name was introduced before the public, and your belief formed. You knew me sufficiently well, to believe that I would not decline candidly to answer any inquiries necessary and proper to be made. This was not done; but on the information you had received, you yielded it your confidence, and proceeded to a defence before the public. Without intending to be understood as either admitting or denying any thing respecting my imputed visit to Mr. Kremer, on the evening preceding the publication of his card, suppose the fact to be, that I did visit him; and suppose, too, that it was, as you have termed it, a "nocturnal visit;" was there any thing existing that should have denied me this privilege? or does it therefore necessarily result, that I should have been engaged in any plan against your rights, or conspiracy against you? There is no one more interested than yourself in denying the force of conclusion as derived from circumstance; and it is a little strange, that while, in your own case, you should object to it, as a rule of proper application, you should, at the same time, claim it as rightfully entitled to operate in the cases of others.

You will excuse me from making an attempt to remove any belief which you entertain upon this subject: it is a matter which gives me no concern.—In the communication made to you, my object was to ascertain, distinctly, your meaning as to the letter

published in the Columbian Observer, and to that you have frankly replied. Had you referred to me five days ago, on this subject, I should with pleasure have answered you; but having exhibited your belief and opinions to the public, I am precluded from any explanation; you have no right to ask; nor I, in justice to yourself, no right to give it.

Respectfully, your obed't servant.

JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Washington, 1st April, 1825.

SIR: I received yesterday your note of the 31st ult. With respect to mine in answer to yours of the 29th, in your reception of which you seem to think there was some delay, allow me to remark, that it was my intention to have despatched it through a friend, who, when I sent for him, happened to be out of the city, in consequence of which I have despatched it thro' another channel, that, amidst my official engagements, I cannot mark the hours with the same precision as a gentleman can of your presumed leisure; that I received your own note, the day after it bore date; and that by your own admission, you received my note at 4 o'clock of the day succeeding that on which yours was delivered.

Whilst you disclaim having any thing to do with the controversy into which I have been most reluctantly drawn by others, under Mr. Kremer's name, you have chosen to observe, entirely in justice to that gentleman, that he never used the language to which Mr. Crowninshield testifies; "that it is a mistake; any thing but fact;" and to claim the right of saying "that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor." Why this solicitude to defend Mr. Kremer? Why question the credibility of Mr. Crowninshield? He has not claimed to be confessor of Mr. K.—a term the religious associations with which might have suggested to you the propriety of abstaining from its use, whatever occasion he may have for the office.—The American public is the best judge, whether a gentleman of Mr. Crowninshield's well known character, for honor, probity, and veracity, has falsely testified, or Mr. Kremer has been prevailed upon to avow himself the author of a letter which he never wrote.

In regard to your polite information, that I had not properly reflected upon what belonged to courtesy, I have two observations to make, the first of which is, that I am yet to be made sensible of any particular claim that you have upon me for an extraordinary observation of its rules; and the second is, that when I may think I shall have occasion to learn them, I shall not be tempted, even by a gratuitous offer, to renounce my indisputable right to choose my own preceptor.

I made no demand upon you for an explanation of the object of your interview with Mr. Kremer, the night preceeding the publication of his card. The privilege of any one to derive from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific or polite, was never contested, as it never will be envied, by me—My intention was to afford you an opportunity of making an explanation of the object of your visit to him, if you chose to do so. In declining it, I acquiesce entirely in your determination.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON.

Washington, 2d April, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received.—As there is nothing of inquiry or argument between us, I might forbear offering a reply, but from a desire to correct some perversion given both to the meaning and expression of my last communication to you. I shall notice but one of them.

I did not assert that Mr. Kremer never used the language imputed to him by you, as derived from Mr Crowninshield; it is given as a matter of belief only. "I cannot forbear the opinion," is the expression used, accompained by a full and sufficient reason why that opinion could not be incorrect; and that your informant must be mistaken. It was unnecessary for you to talk of Mr. Crowninshield's honor and veracity to me. I entertain as high an opinion of them as you can; but that he is mistaken, I have no more doubt than I have that Mr. Kremer is always correct man. His differing with you can surely not render him a better or worse member of society.

I admit, most cheerfully, that I have no claim on your courtesy, and to "any extraordinary observance of its rules." I have claims, in this respect, on no one; society, not me, creates the claim, and has long since established amongst her subjects, that hers are rules every where in fashion, and always to be regarded. I am a little surprised, that you should claim to enter any protest against them, while you evince such warmth of regard for the catholic principle of confession. Permit me to assure you, that, with such avowals before me, I have not the least desire to question "your indisputable right to choose your own preceptor."

For the privilege conceded by you of visiting Mr. Kremer, and of deriving "from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political," I ought to feel grateful, however I may omit to express my gratitude. Mr. Kremer is considered an honest man; he bears with him, every where this reputation; and whilst he bears it, is fair company for any one, although he may not, like false coin, aim to assume any glossy appearance, or to pass for any thing beyond a real value.

JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Both Houses adjourned without day, on the 12th instant. During the session 134 acts and 10 resolutions were passed. The following are the titles of the public acts, and of such private acts as our readers are supposed to be interested in:

An act authorizing the review of part of the Old Franklin road from Pittsburgh to Franklin.

To incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance company.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

An act establishing a Bank in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia.

To incorporate the Atlantic Insurance company of Philadelphia.

To establish the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Making further appropriations to the erection of a penitentiary in the county of Philadelphia, and to the penitentiary adjoining the town of Allegheny opposite to Pittsburgh

Authorizing the governor to incorporate the Huntingdon and Phillipsburgh turnpike road company

Authorizing the laying out of a state road from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, and from Mercer to Kinsmans, and to extend the time for commencing and finishing the Abington and Waterford turnpike road

To re-charter the Bank of North America.

To authorize the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes and extent of pauperism within the city and liberties of Philadelphia and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To prevent the failure of trusts.

Supplementary to the act, entitled an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

A supplement to an act authorizing the governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington in this state, to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike, at or near the town of Bedford, and to improve the Susquehanna river between the town of Columbia and the town of Northumberland.

An act to incorporate the town of New Castle, in the county of Mercer, and the town of Blairsville in the county of Indiana.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act for the sale of goods distrained for rent, and to secure such goods to the persons distraining the same, for the better security of rents, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A further supplement to the several acts to incorporate the Union Canal company, of Pennsylvania.

An act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this Commonwealth relative to the call of a convention.

Relative to the Delaware and Raritan canal, to be constructed in the state of New-Jersey.

An act to authorize the laying out a state road from Phillipsburgh, in the county of Centre, to the town of Indiana, in the county of Indiana.

A further supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this commonwealth, and for laying out private roads

A further supplement to the penal laws of this commonwealth.

An act to erect a Bank within the district composed of the counties of Bradford, Wayne, Luzerne and Susquehana, to be called the Northern Bank of Pennsylvania

Supplementary to an act passed eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled an act to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington in this state, to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford.

A supplement to the act entitled, a further supplement to the act entitled an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth, to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, the best and nearest route from Waterford, in the county of Erie, through Meadville and Franklin, to the river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, in Clearfield county; and, also, to incorporate a company, for making an artificial road from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, by the best and nearest route to the west branch of the Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, passing through Derrstown, Youngmanstown, Aaronsburgh, Bellefonte and Milesburgh, passed the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and to enable the Governor to incorporate a company to make an artificial road from the town of Ebensburgh to the town of Conemaugh, in Cambria county, and relative to the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

An act explanatory and supplementary, to the act entitled, an act directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth from persons holding lands by virtue of location or other office titles; issued from or under the proprietary government and for other purposes.

To repeal part of the act entitled, an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

For the relief of Agness Tannehill, widow of Captain Adamson Tannehill, a revolutionary officer, and other widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Authorizing the Governor to purchase, from M'Carty and Davis, three hundred copies of Purdon's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to an act entitled, 'An act for the improvement of the state,' passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act regulating arbitrations.

An act to authorize the governor to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from the borough of Greensburgh, to Robbstown, in the county of Westmoreland, and from the borough of Greensburgh, to Alexandria, and for other purposes.

Concerning election districts

A supplement to the act providing for the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

An act to appoint a board of canal commissioners.

Authorizing a loan.

A further supplement to the act, entitled An act for holding special courts of common pleas.

An act to repeal so much of an act, entitled, An act regulating suits on promissory notes, and for taking stock in execution, as relate to suits on promissory notes drafts or bills of exchange

More effectually to secure the collection of the revenue from tavern licenses, and for other purposes

[Acts were passed for the relief of 46 old soldiers and soldiers' widows.]

THE CONVENTION.

The governor signed the bill authorizing the people of this state to vote for or against a convention at the next general election. The following were the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill in the house of representatives:—

Yeas—Messrs. R. Alexander, Beeson, Bell, Black, Blythe, Brown, Cope, Cummings, Diven, Drumheller, Fackenthall, Gebhart, Gilleland, Grimler, Hays, Hering, Hollenback, Hutter, Jordan, Kerr, Keys, Lawson, M'Clure, M'Creery, M'Kinney, M'Reynolds, Mann, Markle, Nixon, Oliver, Overfield, Patterson, Philips, Philson, Purdy, Rankin, Ritner, Roberts, Scudder, W. R Smith, W. Smith, C. Snyder, Starne, Stephens, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wise, Sutherland, speaker—48

Nays—Messrs. W Alexander, Ashman, Baker, Chandler, Deardorf, Dillinger Dunlap, Everhart, Farrel, Foster, Gish, Glenn, Hetrick, Hobart, Hummel, Hunt, Kane, Knight, Landis, Lehman, Lewis, Lightner, M'Cammant, M'Sherry, Meredith, Middleswarth, Morrison, Odenheimer, O'Neill, Potts, Rahn, Read, F. Smith, D. Snyder Streator, Stroud, Thompson, Walker—40.

The following protest was delivered by Mr. F. Smith on the 22d ult.

We the undersigned members of the legislature, have voted against the passage of the bill, entitled "An act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth relative to a call of a convention," avail ourselves of the right of putting our reasons, for so doing, on the journals. We view this bill as one of momentous importance. We hold these principles to be correct and sacred: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are instituted for their peace and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to *alter, reform, or abolish* their government." We conceive the measures for the call of a convention, for this purpose, should originate with the people themselves, and not with their representatives, whose powers are limited and defined. There have been no petitions, nor any expression of sentiment, by the people in favor of the call for a convention. In acting on this question, we hold ourselves bound to represent the will of our constituents, but that is unknown; and we, therefore, cannot assume to ourselves powers which we believe are not delegated to us.

Frederick Smith,	John M'Camant,
Valentine Hummel,	Christian Hetrick,
Ner Middleswarth,	David Snyder,
Lemuel Streator,	David Landis,
George N. Baker,	George Rahn,
James Everhart,	Jacob Dillinger,
John T. Knight,	G. U. Odenheimer,
William Forster,	James Dunlap,
R. E. Hobart,	Robert O'Neill,
James Walker,	Charles Gleim,
Wm. Alexander,	George Farrel.

After Mr. *F. Smith* delivered the protest against the convention bill,

Mr. *Wise* read the following reasons in its favor

Reasons having been assigned by the minority of the house of representatives, for the negative vote on the bill providing a mode for the ascertainment of the opinion of the freemen of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution thereof, a proper respect for the opinion of their fellow-citizens, permits those who voted in the majority, on the passage of said bill, respectfully to offer some of the reasons which governed their vote on that occasion to their consideration.

For the last twenty four years, it has been a leading principle with the democratic republican party, that the power of appointing all officers being vested in the governor, without check or control, was a most signal defect in the constitution of our government. It is true that in the nine years of governor Mifflin's administration, there was little inconvenience disclosed; and the different departments of the government proceeded in tolerable harmony. A new era opened with the choice of his successor. In the great election of 1799, was first displayed that spirit of bitterness and rancor that has threatened the wreck of social feeling and social virtue and gave that spirit of licentiousness to the press, that was neither consistent with truth nor decorum. In 1805, an exercise of the executive power with an improvident freedom and harshness, produced a new crisis. The legislative and executive authorities were involved in undisguised collision. The sole power of appointment to and removal from office, and the patronage thence resulting, with a vote on the laws, locked in the hand of a single individual, was found to be totally incompatible with the principles of a free representative government, as understood and cherished by the democratic republican party. In 1808, another violent conflict ensued, which resulted in the elevation of the venerated patriot, Simon Snyder. A calm succeeded through the wisdom and prudence of his counsels in 1814, similar scenes were renewed. So in 1817, in 1820, and in 1823. The demoralizing effects of those conflicts, all have witnessed, all have felt, and we trust all have regretted. That they must recur again and again, if the constitution remains, is as certain as that effect follows cause The vice is in the constitution. The investing one man with so much authority, has been demonstrated by long experience an error. Every day the evil must be aggravated. No man setting a proper value on his own person and character, will be found willing to become the object of malignant and unmeasured vituperation.

Beset with the difficulties that unavoidably must surround a man invested with so much power, the ablest and best officer must despond of administering the duties of the office either to his own or the public satisfaction.

Next in order, among the defects of the constitution, is the provision that all judges and justices of the peace shall hold their offices during good behaviour. This has been found to be a tenure for life. The governor may appoint any number of justices of the peace, at discretion.—He may remove them on an address of two thirds of both branches of the legislature, or on their conviction of a misdemeanor in office, or of an infamous crime, and not otherwise. These offices are multiplied to an extent that is a grievance to the community. No adequate remedy can be had but in an amendment of the constitution.

The judges with a tenure of office, equally permanent and much more extensive authority, can only be removed by impeachment, or address, as aforesaid, with the governor's approbation The bad habits, the unfitness, or the infirmity of a justice of the peace, is a light evil, compared with the same frailties in a judge. In the one case, there is an option generally, if their services be wanted; but in the other, there is no alternative: there is no choice of tribunals The judge must be taken for better or worse: justices may be denied through infirmity to discharge the duties of the office; or the judge remain after public confidence is withdrawn from him. The judiciary, at the present moment, impressively displays the error of the constitution in giving to the judges offices with a tenure for life. The prosecution of those hitherto, most deserving, most amiable men, during the present session has presented a scene the most painful, while it has invited an expense and inconvenience to the public and to individuals, highly injurious to the common weal. The animosities it must engender, the interruption to legislative deliberation, the end of which no man can foresee, must work evil, which as yet can be little estimated. The most serious discontent is known to prevail in several other judicial districts, besides the three cases where inquiry has been instituted Let the constitution remain as it is, and where, we may ask, are those things to end? In the constitution of 1776, the judicial officer was limited to seven years. Our district courts in Philadelphia and Lancaster, have been limited to four, six, and seven years. In no courts have we had abler or more impartial judges To reduce, then, the power and patronage of the governor, and to put the judges on a limited tenure of office, experience strongly enjoins.

Has the supreme court, on a tenure of office, equivalent to one for life, been an abler or more impartial tribunal that when they were appointed for seven years? It is conceived, that though highly meritorious, they have not been in any degree preferable Have we better justices than when they were elected by the people for a period of seven years? Those who lived at that time, know we have not, and history attests the fact. When this has been the state of things, during an experience of thirty years, it is in their nature they should grow worse

The legislative session commencing in December, has, from the social habits of the good people of this commonwealth, been found calculated to increase the length of the sessions nearly one fourth. Meeting early in January, would secure the termination of the session in about three months, or earlier. The greater part of the expense of the government results from protracted legislative sessions, and a saving from the retrenchment of their length, must be a most important consideration, when in a short time, some system of revenue more productive than that now established, must be resorted to. The savings thus had in a single session, without any loss in legislation, would nearly defray the cost of assembling a convention.

It is desirable, too, that some mode of future amendment should be provided, in order that in the science of government, as well as in other human pursuits, there may be a constant progress of improvement.

From these considerations, and many others, that time does not allow us to enumerate, we have felt it a solemn obligation of duty, to afford to the freemen of this commonwealth, a peaceful, fair and facile opportunity to express their opinion whether or not, the time has not arrived when it is proper that they should exercise their indefeasible right to improve their frame of government.

It is a question on which every citizen ought to have the privilege of giving his opinion, and that opinion so expressed ought to decide the question. Surely the free and independent electors of this commonwealth, are competent to exercise a right that turns on the fundamental principle of all free governments, the will of the majority.

The dissentients have stated, there has been no petitions calling for this measure, before the legislature. Yet it cannot be denied, that within the last 20 years numerous petitions have at various times been presented to the legislative bodies praying the call of a convention Petitions, how numerous soever, would be a much less safe criterion of the sovereign will, than the votes of the citizens on this question of the highest concern.

It is on the people, whose unquestioned right it is at all times, to revise, alter and amend their form of government, as to themselves may seem meet, the act above referred to, devolves the question of convention or no convention. In a decision there can be no danger. It is the essence of democratic republican principles, to take such a fair expression of the sovereign will of a majority, and when it is so expressed, cheerfully to obey it.

The vote for or against a convention, involves no expense, no loss of time as the getting up of petitions must do. Its result must be certain, satisfactory and conclusive. Whilst petitions must ever be the reverse.

When the legislature have witnessed the justices of the peace, heretofore too numerous, doubled in the short space of 3 years, and saddled upon the community for life: When they have seen all the restraints of moral decorum and truth sacrificed, in the controversies engendered by gubernatorial elections, arising out of the undue power and patronage vested by the present constitution in the governor: When they have seen the excitement produced and the feelings that have been excited by attempts to remove judges: Multitudes of witnesses drawn to a great distance from their homes, in the most inclement season of the year: The legislature converted into tribunals of gossipping inquisitors, rather than bodies employed in digesting laws, to increase the happiness or prosperity of the commonwealth, at a most oppressive expense to the public treasury, and justice suspended in those populous districts for months: As faithful sentinels, placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, on the watch tower of the commonwealth, in our humble opinion, they could not have done less than the law in question contemplates, viz: eliciting a fair unbiassed and certain expression of the public will.

We respectfully beg leave to represent, that in the passage of the law to ascertain the opinions of the citizens, as to the propriety of revising the constitution, we conceive no greater evidence of deference for that opinion could be given. It is in perfect agreement with the most universally recognized democratic republican principles, and those of the constitution, now existing. It seems to us, the most unexceptionable mode of obtaining the due exercise of that right, the people always have to improve their frame of government, and increase their own happiness.

It is a time, unquestionably, truly propitious, to dispose of this question. The coming election is one that involves no other principle that can engage earnestly the public attention.—All which is respectfully submitted to that public who we have the honor, in part, to represent.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Board of Commissioners.—The bill appointing a new board of commissioners of internal improvement, passed both branches of the legislature. Five commissioners are to constitute the board, and the power of appointing them is given to the governor. They are not to receive compensation for their services, but only to have their expenses paid by the state. The law upon the same subject, passed last winter, is by this repealed.

The following is the report of the Auditor General, made on the 6th inst, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ult. It exhibits a fearful amount of *incidental* expenses, and altogether shews more regard for No. 1, than for the "republican economy" touching which we have heard at least the second named of the commissioners—and mayhap the first---descant with great fervor.

STATEMENT

Of the settled accounts of the Commissioners appointed under the act authorizing the survey of certain routes for canals, passed 27th of March, 1824.

General expenses including boarding of commissioners, surveyors, levellers and other hands, also stage fare, toll, postage, &c.	$2,117 96¼
Stationary,	25 34¼
Maps,	21 00
Levelling instrument and repairs of do.	98 50
Rent of room in Harrisburgh, whilst preparing report,	25 00
Physicians bill and servants' wages attending one of the commissioners,	50 00
Thomas Wallace, per diem pay of himself and team, 134 days at $2 00 per day,	268 00
J. H. Siddal's bill as surveyor and leveller,	235 16
John Thome's bill, as surveyor, leveller and draftsman,	464 00
Pay hands employed,	736 55¼
	4043 52
Pay of Commissioners.	
Jacob Holgate, 343 days at $3	1,029 00
James Clark, 347 days at $3	1,041 00
Charles Trieziulny, 341 days at $3	1,023 00
	3,093 52
	7,136 52
Deduct the following, viz.	
Boarding commissioners, &c	$735 25
Physicians' bill and servants' wages,	50 00
	785 25
Amount allowed,	$6,351 27

Internal Improvement.—The Pennsylvania society for the promotion of internal improvement has recommended the plan of a Convention of delegates from the different counties, to meet at Harrisburgh during the coming summer, for the purpose of concentrating information upon this subject. It will be observed that provision has been made for the accommodation of the delegates in the Representatives' Hall. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lehman, passed the House, 46 to 21:

Whereas, many public spirited citizens in various parts of the commonwealth, have suggested the expediency of forming a state convention, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information in relation to roads and canals, and

Whereas, it is sound policy to cherish the spirit of improvement, which now animates the state, Therefore

Resolved, That if Delegates of the people should convene at Harrisburgh for the above purposes, before the meeting of the next legislature, the clerk of the house of representatives, be authorized to appropriate the hall of the house for the use of said delegates.

Intrusion.—During divine service at a meeting house at Hyannis, a few Sundays since, a crow visited the congregation quite to the annoyance of the audience,—after a hot chase he was made prisoner, and dismissed on parole. He probably was not aware that this town had a bye law offering 20 cents upon crow's heads, or he would not have ventured his jaberknowl into such peril. *Barnstable Gazette.*

A lady in New-York, who lately had a *son*, has now living her father and mother, whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 93, of the latter father, is also alive—the *son* being the first descendant of the fifth generation.

Intrepidity.—During a fire which broke out in a store at Sandbornton, N. H. on the 15th ult a man rushed into the midst of the flames, and brought out a barrel of gunpowder which was under the counter; the outside of the barrel was actually on fire.

MURDER.—The following narrative from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, is much in the style of those which are frequently found in the European papers.—The murder is said to have been committed about a mile and a half from Charleston, in Cecil Cy. Md. *Phil. Gaz.*

A young lady, on Monday last, left her father's house in company with her little sister, about four years of age, to visit her grandfather, distant about a mile from the residence of her father.—Both were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her, was made known by her little sister, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her sister's murder until then.

The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached was, "that a big ugly man had met her sister and self while on their way to their grandfather's and after dragging her sister into the woods murdered her." The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, either of which it is said would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body. Our informant adds, that a lad who was examined before the jury of inquest, proved that on the day on which the murder was committed he was riding in a gig along on the road, where he overtook a man on foot answering the description of the one given by the little girl of the murderer of her sister, who asked to ride with him a short distance that he took him up, and after riding a short distance he got out, when the lad turned round and discovered the young lady, who was subsequently murdered, and her little sister rising a hill a short distance in the rear; that the man who had been riding with him sat down by the road side, and he drove off. It was therefore supposed in the neighborhood that he must have been the perpetrator of this foul deed. Our informant adds, that a man answering the same description, had committed some infamous act in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work, and had eloped the day before, which circumstance seems to affix the suspicion on him still more strongly.—So great was the excitement in the neighborhood that $300 were raised in about 30 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

We have often had our feelings harrowed in reading or listening to circumstances in which murders have been enveloped but in the whole catalogue we do not know of any one, which has taxed our feelings more than the one we have just detailed.

At a late hour last night and after the regoing was put in type, in a second interview with the gentleman from whom we received the horrible facts stated, we further learned that, ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, had been borne off by the *lustful* murderer. Our informant heard it stated by the agonized father of the deceased, that a matrimonial engagement was on the eve of consummation. Amidst all the appalling effects of ruthless and blood-stained villany he declares, as regards features, he never beheld more symmetry and beauty. We regret to add the life of the child is despaired of—the consequence of its so long wandering in the woods without sustenance

Foreign News.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1825.

The Meteor, at New-York, from Liverpool, with London papers to the 6th of March, furnish little intelligence in addition to the commercial accounts.—An increase of 13,200 men was voted to the British army establishment, in the house of commons, on the 4th of March. Ministers supported the measure in order to render more efficient protection to the British colonies in all quarters of the globe The opposition voted with them from a reference to the foreign relations of England. Cobbett gravely announces what he considers the only interesting feature in the late parliamentary debate on the Catholic question, that by actual measurement the whole debate occupies 3,580 superficial inches!

The troubles of Ferdinand VII, of Spain, are said in the London papers to be only beginning The allies have notified him, that they cannot aid him in the re-conquest of South-America; and the London Journalists predict that the report, making the island of Cuba independent, and uniting itself to Mexico, will ultimately be realized.

The Turkish ministry was changed late in January, the Intendant of the mint deposed, and every symptom of insurrection existed at Constantinople. The police had discovered mutinous meetings acting against the ministry. The Russian flag had been insulted by the populace. The coffee-houses were closed for several days.

There is nothing important respecting the affairs of the Greeks.

Boxing, that favorite amusement of the people of England, stands some chace of being frowned upon in future, in consequence of the fatal issue of a "*set to*" between two boys, at the celebrated Eton School, one a son of Lord Shaftsbury, and the other a near relative of some other distinguished family. These pugilists began to fight on Sunday, but after a while postponed their amusement until the next day; when the school generally appeared on the ground, and the battle took place. After 60 rounds, Cooper, son of the above mentioned nobleman, received his death blow, and expired in about four hours. Wood, the other combatant, and several others, upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, charging them with manslaughter, were taken into custody, to await their trial. The fight was proved to have been *fair*, so that there was nothing in it but simple, fair manslaughter.

Carthagena papers to the 6th of March, state that on the 8th of February an extraordinary congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the resignation of General Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the general's letter, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be president of the republic. The election of the vice-president and representatives of congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti had arrived at Colombia, to propose a treaty of commerce, as well as of definite alliance between the two governments. *Franklin Gazette.*

Mr. Rafinesque, of Ohio, says "he has invented a mode of preventing vice and crimes of every sort, and wars."!

published in the Columbian Observer, and to that you have frankly replied. Had you referred to me five days ago, on this subject, I should with pleasure have answered you; but having exhibited your belief and opinions to the public, I am precluded from any explanation; you have no right to ask; nor I, in justice to yourself, no right to give it.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,

JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Washington, 1st April, 1825.

SIR: I received yesterday your note of the 31st ult. With respect to mine in answer to yours of the 28th, in your reception of which you seem to think there was some delay, allow me to remark, that it was my intention to have despatched it through a friend, who, when I sent for him, happened to be out of the city, in consequence of which I have despatched it thro' another channel, that, amidst my official engagements, I cannot mark the hours with the same precision as a gentleman can of your presumed leisure; that I received your own note, the day after it bore date: and that by your own admission, you received my note at 4 o'clock of the day succeeding that on which yours was delivered.

Whilst you disclaim having any thing to do with the controversy into which I have been most reluctantly drawn by others, under Mr. Kremer's name, you have chosen to observe, entirely in justice to that gentleman, that he never used the language to which Mr. Crowninshield testifies; "that it is a mistake; any thing but fact;" and to claim the right of saying "that reason revolts at the idea, that he should have made Mr. Crowninshield his confessor." Why this solicitude to defend Mr. Kremer? Why question the credibility of Mr. Crowninshield? He has not claimed to be confessor of Mr. K.—a term the religious associations with which might have suggested to you the propriety of abstaining from its use, whatever occasion he may have for the office.—The American public is the best judge, whether a gentleman of Mr. Crowninshield's well known character, for honor, probity, and veracity, has falsely testified, or Mr. Kremer has been prevailed upon to avow himself the author of a letter which he never wrote.

In regard to your polite information, that I had not properly reflected upon what belonged to courtesy, I have two observations to make, the first of which is, that I am yet to be made sensible of any particular claim that you have upon me for an extraordinary observation of its rules; and the second is, that when I may think I shall have occasion to learn them, I shall not be tempted, even by a gratuitous offer, to renounce my indisputable right to choose my own preceptor.

I made no demand upon you for an explanation of the object of your interview with Mr. Kremer, the night preceeding the publication of his card. The privilege of any one to derive from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific or polite, was never contested, as it never will be envied, by me—My intention was to afford you an opportunity of making an explanation of the object of your visit to him, if you chose to do so. In declining it, I acquiesce entirely in your determination.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON.

Washington, 2d April, 1825.

SIR: Your letter of yesterday is received.—As there is nothing of inquiry or argument between us, I might forbear offering a reply, but from a desire to correct some perversion given both to the meaning and expression of my last communication to you. I shall notice but one of them.

I did not assert that Mr. Kremer never used the language imputed to him by you, as derived from Mr Crowninshield; it is given as a matter of belief only. "I cannot forbear the opinion," is the expression used, accompained by a full and sufficient reason why that opinion could not be incorrect; and that your informant must be mistaken. It was unnecessary for you to talk of Mr. Crowninshield's honor and veracity to me. I entertain as high an opinion of them as you can; but that he is mistaken, I have no more doubt than I have that Mr. Kremer is also a correct man. His differing with you can surely not render him a better or worse member of society.

I admit, most cheerfully, that I have no claim on your courtesy, and to "any extraordinary observance of its rules." I have claims, in this respect, on no one; society, not me, creates the claim, and has long since established amongst her subjects, that hers are rules every where in fashion, and always to be regarded. I am a little surprised, that you should claim to enter any protest against them, while you exercise such warmth of regard for the catholic principle of confession. Permit me to assure you, that, with such avowals before me, I have not the least desire to question "your indisputable right to choose your own preceptor."

For the privilege conceded by you of visiting Mr. Kremer, and of deriving "from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political," I ought to feel grateful, however I may omit to express my gratitude. Mr. Kremer is considered an honest man; he bears with him, every where this reputation; and whilst he bears it, is fair company for any one, although he may not, like false coin, aim to assume any glossy appearance, or to pass for any thing beyond a real value.

JNO. H. EATON.

Hon. H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Both Houses adjourned without day, on the 12th instant. During the session 134 acts and 10 resolutions were passed. The following are the titles of the public acts, and of such private acts as our readers are supposed to be interested in:

An act authorizing the review of part of the Old Franklin road from Pittsburgh to Franklin.

To incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance campany.

A supplement to the act entitled an act to incorporate and endow the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

An act establishing a Bank in the District of Southwark, in the county of Philadelphia.

To incorporate the Atlantic Insurance company of Philadelphia

To establish the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Making further appropriations to the erection of a penitentiary in the county of Philadelphia, and to the penitentiary adjoining the town of Allegheny opposite to Pittsburgh

Authorizing the governor to incorporate the Huntingdon and Philipsburgh turnpike road company

Authorizing the laying out of a state road from Pittsburgh to Uniontown, and from Mercer to Kirkmans, and to extend the time for commencing and finishing the Abington and Waterford turnpike road

To re-charter the Bank of North America.

To authorize the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes and extent of pauperism within the city and liberties of Philadelphia and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To prevent the failure of trusts.

Supplementary to the act, entitled an act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

A supplement to an act authorizing the governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington in this state, to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike, at or near the town of Bedford, and to improve the Susquehanna river between the town of Columbia and the town of Northumberland.

An act to incorporate the town of New Castle, in the county of Mercer, and the town of Blairsville in the county of Indiana.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act for the sale of goods distrained for rent, and to secure such goods to the persons distraining the same, for the better security of rents, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

A further supplement to the several acts to incorporate the Union Canal company, of Pennsylvania.

An act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this Commonwealth relative to the call of a convention.

Relative to the Delaware and Raritan canal, to be constructed in the state of New-Jersey.

An act to authorize the laying out a state road from Philipsburgh, in the county of Centre, to the town of Indiana, in the county of Indiana.

A further supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

A supplement to the act, entitled an act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this commonwealth, and for laying out private roads

A further supplement to the penal laws of this commonwealth.

An act to erect a Bank within the district composed of the counties of Bradford, Wayne, Luzerne and Susquehana, to be called the Northern Bank of Pennsylvania

Supplementary to an act passed eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen entitled an act to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington in this state, to intersect the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford.

A supplement to the act entitled, a further supplement to the act entitled an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth, to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, the best and nearest route from Waterford, in the county of Erie, through Meadville and Franklin, to the river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, in Clearfield county; and, also, to incorporate a company, for making an artificial road from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, by the best and nearest route to the west branch of the Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's creek, passing through Derrstown, Youngmanstown, Aaronsburgh, Bellefonte and Milesburgh, passed the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and to enable the Governor to incorporate a company to make an artificial road from the town of Ebensburgh to the town of Conemaugh, in Cambria county, and relative to the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

An act explanatory and supplementary, to the act entitled, an act directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth from persons holding lands by virtue of location or other office titles; issued from or under the proprietary government and for other purposes.

To repeal part of the act entitled, an act incorporating the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

For the relief of Agness Tannehill, widow of Captain Adamson Tannehill, a revolutionary officer, and other widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Authorizing the Governor to purchase, from M'Carty and Davis, three hundred copies of Purdon's Digest of the laws of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to an act entitled, 'An act for the improvement of the state,' passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

A further supplement to the act entitled, An act regulating arbitrations.

An act to authorize the governor to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road from the borough of Greensburgh, to Robbstown, in the county of Westmoreland, and from the borough of Greensburgh, to Alexandria, and for other purposes.

Concerning election districts.

A supplement to the act providing for the recovery of fines assessed upon citizens of this state for the non-performance of militia duty, during the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes.

An act to appoint a board of canal commissioners.

Authorizing a loan.

A further supplement to the act, entitled An act for holding special courts of common pleas.

An act to repeal so much of an act, entitled, An act regulating suits on promissory notes, and for taking stock in execution, as relate to suits on promissory notes drafts or bills of exchange

More effectually to secure the collection of the revenue from tavern licenses, and for other purposes

[Acts were passed for the relief of 46 old soldiers and soldiers' widows.]

THE CONVENTION.

The governor signed the bill authorizing the people of this state to vote for or against a convention at the next general election. The following were the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill in the house of representatives:—

Yeas—Messrs. R. Alexander, Beeson, Bell, Black, Blythe, Brown, Cope, Cummings, Diven, Drumheller, Fackenthall, Gebhart, Gilleland, Grimler, Hays, Hering, Hollenback, Hutter, Jordan, Kerr, Keys, Lawson, M'Clure, M'Creery, M'Kinney, M'Reynolds, Mann, Markle, Nixon, Oliver, Overfield, Patterson, Philips, Philson, Purdy, Rankin, Ritner, Roberts, Scudder, W. R Smith, W. Smith, C. Snyder, Starne, Stephens, Sterigere, Sullivan, Wise, Sutherland, speaker—48

Nays—Messrs. W Alexander, Ashman, Baker, Chandler, Deardorf, Dillinger Dunlap, Everhart, Farrel, Foster, Gish, Glenn, Hetrick, Hobart, Hummel, Hunt, Kane, Knight, Landis, Lehman, Lewis, Lightner, M'Cammant, M'Sherry, Meredith, Middleswarth, Morrison, Odenheimer, O'Neill, Potts, Rahn, Read, F. Smith, D. Snyder Streator, Stroud, Thompson, Walker—40.

The following protest was delivered by Mr. F. Smith on the 22d ult.

We the undersigned members of the legislature, have voted against the passage of the bill, entitled "An act for ascertaining the opinion of the people of this commonwealth relative to a call of a convention," avail ourselves of the right of putting our reasons, for so doing, on the journals. We view this bill as one of momentous importance. We hold these principles to be correct and sacred: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are instituted for their peace and happiness For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to *alter, reform, or abolish* their government." We conceive the measures for the call of a convention, for this purpose, should originate with the people themselves, and not with their representatives, whose powers are limited and defined. There have been no petitions, nor any expression of sentiment, by the people in favor of the call for a convention. In acting on this question, we hold ourselves bound to represent the will of our constituents, but that is unknown; and we, therefore, cannot assume to ourselves powers which we believe are not delegated to us.

Frederick Smith,	John M'Camant,
Valentine Hummel,	Christian Hetrick,
Ner Middleswarth,	David Snyder,
Lemuel Streator,	David Landis,
George N. Baker,	George Rahn,
James Everhart,	Jacob Dillinger,
John T. Knight,	G. U. Odenheimer,
William Forster,	James Dunlap,
R. E. Hobart,	Robert O'Neill,
James Walker,	Charles Gleim,
Wm. Alexander,	George Farrel.

After Mr. *F. Smith* delivered the protest against the convention bill,

Mr. *Wise* read the following reasons in its favor

Reasons having been assigned by the minority of the house of representatives, for the negative vote on the bill providing a mode for the ascertainment of the opinion of the freemen of this Commonwealth as to the expediency of calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution thereof, a proper respect for the opinion of their fellow-citizens, permits those who voted in the majority, on the passage of said bill, respectfully to offer some of the reasons which governed their vote on that occasion to their consideration.

For the last twenty four years, it has been a leading principle with the democratic republican party, that the power of appointing all officers being vested in the governor, without check or control, was a most signal defect in the constitution of our government. It is true that in the nine years of governor Mifflin's administration, there was little inconvenience disclosed; and the different departments of the government proceeded in tolerable harmony. A new era opened with the choice of his successor. In the great election of 1799 was first displayed that spirit of bitterness and rancor that has threatened the wreck of social feeling and social virtue and gave that spirit of licentiousness to the press, that was neither consistent with truth nor decorum. In 1805, an exercise of the executive power with an improvident freedom and harshness, produced a new crisis. The legislative and executive authorities were involved in undisguised collision. The sole power of appointment to and removal from office, and the patronage thence resulting, with a vote on the laws, lodged in the hand of a single individual, was found to be totally incompatible with the principles of a free representative government, as understood and cherished by the democratic republican party. In 1808, another violent conflict ensued, which resulted in the elevation of the venerated patriot, Simon Snyder. A calm succeeded through the wisdom and prudence of his counsels in 1814, similar scenes were renewed. So in 1817, in 1820, and in 1823. The demoralizing effects of those conflicts, all have witnessed, all have felt, and we trust all have regretted. That they must recur again and again, if the constitution remains, is as certain as that effect follows cause The vice is in the constitution. The investing one man with so much authority, has been demonstrated by long experience an error. Every day the evil must be aggravated. No man setting a proper value on his own person and character, will be found willing to become the object of malignant and unmeasured vituperation.

Beset with the difficulties that unavoidably must surround a man invested with so much power, the ablest and best officer must despond of administering the duties of the office either to his own or the public satisfaction

Next in order, among the defects of the constitution, is the provision that all judges and justices of the peace shall hold their offices during good behaviour. This has been found to be a tenure for life. The governor may appoint any number of justices of the peace, at discretion.—He may remove them on an address of two thirds of both branches of the legislature, or on their conviction of a misdemeanor in office, or of an infamous crime, and not otherwise. These offices are multiplied to an extent that is a grievance to the community. No adequate remedy can be had but in an amendment of the constitution.

The judges with a tenure of office, equally permanent and much more extensive authority, can only be removed by impeachment, or address, as aforesaid, with the governor's approbation. The bad habits, the unfitness, or the infirmity of a justice of the peace, is a light evil, compared with the same frailties in a judge. In the one case, there is an option generally, if their services be wanted; but in the other, there is no alternative: there is no choice of tribunals The judge must be taken for better or worse: justices may be denied through infirmity to discharge the duties of the office; or the judge remain after public confidence is withdrawn from him. The judiciary, at the present moment, impressively displays the error of the constitution in giving to the judges offices with a tenure for life. The prosecution of those hitherto, most valued serving, most amiable men, during the present session has presented a scene the most painful, while it has invited an expense and inconvenience to the public and to individuals, highly injurious to the common weal. The animosities it must engender, the interruption to legislative deliberation, the end of which no man can foresee, must work evil, which as yet can be little estimated. The most serious discontent is known to prevail in several other judicial districts, besides the three cases where inquiry has been instituted Let the constitution remain as it is, and where, we may ask, are those things to end? In the constitution of 1776, the judicial officer was limited to seven years. Our district courts in Philadelphia and Lancaster, have been limited to four, six, and seven years. In no courts have we had abler or more impartial judges To reduce, then, the power and patronage of the governor, and to put the judges on a limited tenure of office, experience strongly enjoins.

Has the supreme court, on a tenure of office, equivalent to one for life, been an abler or more impartial tribunal that when they were appointed for seven years? It is conceived, that though highly meritorious, they have not been in any degree preferable Have we better justices than when they were elected by the people for a period of seven years? Those who lived at that time, know we have not, and history attests the fact. When this has been the state of things, during an experience of thirty years, it is in their nature they should grow worse

The legislative session commencing in December, has, from the social habits of the good people of this commonwealth, been found calculated to increase the length of the sessions nearly one fourth. Meeting early in January, would secure the termination of the session in about three months, or earlier. The greater part of the expense of the government results from protracted legislative sessions, and a saving from the retrenchment of their length, must be a most important consideration, when in a short time, some system of revenue more productive than that now established, must be resorted to. The savings thus had in a single session, without any loss in legislation, would nearly defray the cost of assembling a convention.

It is desirable, too, that some mode of future amendment should be provided, in order that in the science of government, as well as in other human pursuits, there may be a constant progress of improvement.

From these considerations, and many others, that time does not allow us to enumerate, we have felt it a solemn obligation of duty, to afford to the freemen of this commonwealth, a peaceful, fair and facile opportunity to express their opinion whether or not, the time has not arrived when it is proper that they should exercise their indefeasible right to improve their frame of government.

It is a question on which every citizen ought to have the privilege of giving his opinion, and that opinion so expressed ought to decide the question. Surely the free and independent electors of this commonwealth, are competent to exercise a right that turns on the fundamental principle of all free governments, the will of the majority.

The dissentients have stated, there has been no petitions calling for this measure, before the legislature. Yet it cannot be denied, that within the last 20 years numerous petitions have at various times been presented to the legislative bodies praying the call of a convention Petitions, how numerous soever, would be a much less safe criterion of the sovereign will, than the votes of the citizens on this question of the highest concern.

It is on the people, whose unquestioned right it is at all times, to revise, alter and amend their form of government, as to themselves may seem meet, the act above referred to, devolves the question of convention or no convention. In a decision there can be no danger. It is the essence of democratic republican principles, to take such a fair expression of the sovereign will of a majority, and when it is so expressed, cheerfully to obey it.

The vote for or against a convention, involves no expense, no loss of time as the getting up of petitions must do. Its result must be certain, satisfactory and conclusive. Whilst petitions must ever be the reverse.

When the legislature have witnessed the justices of the peace, heretofore too numerous, doubled in the short space of 3 years, and saddled upon the community for life: When they have seen all the restraints of moral decorum and truth sacrificed, in the controversies engendered by gubernatorial elections, arising out of the undue power and patronage vested by the present constitution in the governor: When they have seen the excitement produced and the feelings that have been excited by attempts to remove judges: Multitudes of witnesses drawn to a great distance from their homes, in the most inclement season of the year: The legislature converted into tribunals of gossipping inquisitors, rather than bodies employed in digesting laws, to increase the happiness or prosperity of the commonwealth, at a most oppressive expense to the public treasury, and justice suspended in those populous districts for months: As faithful sentinels, placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, on the watch tower of the commonwealth, in our humble opinion, they could not have done less than the law in question contemplates, viz: eliciting a fair unbiassed and certain expression of the public will.

We respectfully beg leave to represent, that in the passage of the law to ascertain the opinions of the citizens, as to the propriety of revising the constitution, we conceive no greater evidence of deference for that opinion could be given. It is in perfect agreement with the most universally recognized democratic republican principles, and those of the constitution, now existing. It seems to us, the most unexceptionable mode of obtaining the due exercise of that right, the people always have to improve their frame of government, and increase their own happiness.

It is a time, unquestionably, truly propitious, to dispose of this question. The coming election is one that involves no other principle that can engage earnestly the public attention.—All which is respectfully submitted to that public who we have the honor, in part, to represent.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Board of Commissioners.—The bill appointing a new board of commissioners of internal improvement, passed both branches of the legislature. Five commissioners are to constitute the board, and the power of appointing them is given to the governor. They are not to receive compensation for their services, but only to have their expenses paid by the state. The law upon the same subject, passed last winter, is by this repealed.

The following is the report of the Auditor General, made on the 6th inst. under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ult. It exhibits a fearful amount of *incidental* expenses, and altogether shews more regard for No. 1, than for the "republican economy" touching which we have heard at least the second named of the commissioners—and mayhap the first---descant with great fervor.

STATEMENT

Of the settled accounts of the Commissioners appointed under the act authorizing the survey of certain routes for canals, passed 27th of March, 1824.

General expenses including boarding of commissioners, surveyors, levellers and other hands, also stage fare, toll, postage, &c.	$2,117 96¼
Stationary,	25 34½
Maps,	21 00
Levelling instrument and repairs of do.	98 50
Rent of room in Harrisburgh, whilst preparing report,	25 00
Physicians bill and servants' wages attending one of the commissioners,	50 00
Thomas Wallace, per diem pay of himself and team, 134 days at $2 00 per day,	268 00
J. H. Siddal's bill as surveyor and leveller,	235 16
John Thome's bill, as surveyor, leveller and draftsman,	464 00
Pay hands employed,	736 55½
	4043 52
Pay of Commissioners.	
Jacob Holgate, 343 days at $3	1,029 00
James Clark, 347 days at $3	1,041 00
Charles Trieziulny, 341 days at $3	1,023 00
	3,093 52
	7,136 52
Deduct the following, viz.	
Boarding commissioners, &c	$735 25
Physicians' bill and servants' wages,	50 00
	785 25
Amount allowed,	$6,351 27

Internal Improvement.—The Pennsylvania society for the promotion of internal improvement has recommended the plan of a Convention of delegates from the different counties, to meet at Harrisburgh during the coming summer, for the purpose of concentrating information upon this subject. It will be observed that provision has been made for the accommodation of the delegates in the Representatives' Hall. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lehman, passed the House, 46 to 21:

Whereas, many public spirited citizens in various parts of the commonwealth, have suggested the expediency of forming a state convention, for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information in relation to roads and canals, and

Whereas, it is sound policy to cherish the spirit of improvement, which now animates the state, Therefore

Resolved, That if Delegates of the people should convene at Harrisburgh for the above purposes, before the meeting of the next legislature, the clerk of the house of representatives, be authorized to appropriate the hall of the house for the use of said delegates.

Intrusion.—During divine service at a meeting house at Hyannis, a few Sundays since, a crow visited the congregation quite to the annoyance of the audience,—after a hot chase he was made prisoner, and dismissed on parole. He probably was not aware that this town had a bye law offering 20 cents upon crow's heads, or he would not have ventured his jaberknowl into such peril. *Barnstable Gazette.*

A lady in New-York, who lately had a *son*, has now living her father and mother, whose father and mother are also living; and the mother, aged only 95, of the latter father, is also alive—the *son* being the first descendant of the fifth generation.

Intrepidity.—During a fire which broke out in a store at Sandbornton, N. H. on the 15th ult a man rushed into the midst of the flames, and brought out a barrel of gunpowder which was under the counter; the outside of the barrel was actually on fire.

MURDER.—The following narrative from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, is much in the style of those which are frequently found in the European papers.—The murder is said to have been committed about a mile and a half from Charleston, in Cecil Cy. Md. *Phil. Gaz.*

A young lady, on Monday last, left her father's house in company with her little sister, about four years of age, to visit her grandfather, distant about a mile from the residence of her father.—Both were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her, was made known by her little sister, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her sister's murder until then.

The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached was, "that a big ugly man had met her sister herself while on their way to their grandfather's dwelling after dragging her sister into the woods murdered her." The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, either of which it is said would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body. Our informant adds, that a lad who was examined before the jury of inquest, proved that on the day on which the murder was committed he was riding in a gig along on the road, where he overtook a man on foot answering the description of the one seen by the little girl of the murderer of her sister, who asked to ride with him a short distance that he took him up, and after riding a short distance he got out, when the lad turned round and discovered the young lady, who was subsequently murdered, and her little sister rising a hill a short distance in the rear; that the man who had been riding with him sat down by the road side, and he drove off. It was therefore supposed in the neighborhood that he must have been the perpetrator of this foul deed. Our informant adds, that a man answering the same description, had committed some infamous act in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware; Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work at the time, the day before, which circumstance seems to affix the suspicion on him still more strongly.—So great was the excitement in the neighborhood that $300 were raised in about 30 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

We have often had our feelings harrowed in reading or listening to circumstances in which murders have been enveloped but in the whole catalogue we do not know of any one, which has taxed our feelings more than the one we have just detailed.

At a late hour last night and after the regoing was put in type, in a second interview with the gentleman from whom we received the horrible facts stated, we further learned that, ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, had been borne off by the *lustful* murderer. Our informant heard it stated by the agonized father of the deceased, that a matrimonial engagement was on the eve of consummation. Amidst all the appalling effects of ruthless and blood-stained villany he declares, as regards features, he never beheld more symmetry and beauty. We regret to add the life of the child is despaired of—the consequence of its so long wandering in the woods without sustenance

Foreign News.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1825.

The Meteor, at New-York, from Liverpool, with London papers to the 6th of March, furnish little intelligence in addition to the commercial accounts.—An increase of 15,200 men was voted to the British army establishment, in the house of commons, on the 4th of March. Ministers supported the measure in order to render more efficient protection to the British colonies in all quarters of the globe. The opposition voted with them from a reference to the foreign relations of England. Cobbett gravely announces what he considers the only interesting feature in the late parliamentary debate on the Catholic question, that by actual measurement the wile debate occupies 3,580 superficial inches!

The troubles of Ferdinand VII, of Spain, are said in the London papers to be only beginning. The allies have notified him, that they cannot aid him in the re-conquest of South-America; and the London Journalists predict that the report, making this island of Cuba independent, and uniting itself to Mexico, will ultimately be realized.

The Turkish ministry was changed late in January, the Intendant of the mint deposed, and every symptom of insurrection existed at Constantinople. The police had discovered mutinous meetings acting against the ministry. The Russian flag had been insulted by the populace. The coffee-houses were closed for several days.

There is nothing important respecting the affairs of the Greeks.

Boxing, that favorite amusement of the people of England, stands some chance of being frowned upon in future, in consequence of the fatal issue of a "*set to*" between two boys, at the celebrated Eton School, one a son of Lord Shaftsbury, and the other a near relative of some other distinguished family. These pugilists began to fight on Sunday, but after a while postponed their amusement until the next day; when the school generally appeared on the ground, and the battle took place. After 60 rounds, Cooper, son of the above mentioned nobleman, received his death blow, and expired in about four hours. Wood, the other combatant, and several others, upon the verdict of the coroner's jury, charging them with manslaughter, were taken into custody, to await their trial. The fight was proved to have been *fair*, so that there was nothing in it but simple, fair manslaughter.

Carthagena papers to the 6th of March, state that on the 8th of February an extraordinary congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the resignation of General Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the general's letter, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be president of the republic. The election of the vice-president and representatives of congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti had arrived at Colombia, to propose a treaty of commerce, as well as of definite alliance between the two governments. *Franklin Gazette.*

Mr. Rafinesque, of Ohio, says "he has invented a mode of preventing vice and crimes of every sort, and wars."!

PITTSBURGH,

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1825.

Appointment by the President.

Rufus King, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Great Britain, in place of Richard Rush, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. was elected on the 19th instant President of the Office of the Bank of the U. States at this place in the room of Dr. GEO. STEVENSON, resigned.

General La Fayette was to be in New-Orleans on the 8th instant, and is to be in Nashville this day. He expects to visit St. Louis on the 1st of May, Louisville on 9th, Lexington on the 11th, Cincinnati on the 13th, Wheeling on the 21st, New-Geneva on the 23d, *Pittsburgh* on the 25th. Philadelphia on the 31st, and to reach Boston on the 3d of June. Should he perform this tour in the time set down, he will have travelled 5286 miles in 100 days. He left Washington City on the 24th of February.

Fire at Boston.—On the 7th inst. a fire broke out in Boston, more destructive than any ever witnessed in that city. Six houses were destroyed in Doane-street, where the fire commenced, 6 in State-street, 6 in Kilby, 13 in Liberty-square, 4 in Broad-street, and 19 in Central-street—in all 33 houses, most of which were valuable dry-goods stores. The loss, in houses and other property, is supposed not to fall short of $500,000. About $200,000 of this would come off insurance offices.

We were in error in stating that the navigation of the New-York Canal had commenced early in March. The water was not let into the Erie Canal until the 10th or 12th inst.

A New-York editor estimates that that city will be benefitted between 3 and 4,000,000 dollars by the advance on Cotton in the English market; and that the advantage to the United States will amount to 16,500,000 dollars!

Forgery.—A fellow has been taken up and is to be tried in New-York, for altering the number on a lottery ticket.

We are authorized to state that S. JONES is not a candidate for the office of Major of the 1st Battalion, 87th Rgt. P. M.

JAMES A. ARMSTRONG, Druggist, is a candidate for the office of major of the 1st Battalion 87th Rgt. P. M.

COMMUNICATED.

ROBERT DUNCAN is a candidate for the office of Major of the First Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

It is confidently expected that this brave and patriotic soldier, who has acquired military knowledge and reputation by five years' active service in the army of his country, during the late war, will be preferred, by the members of this battalion, to any mere pretender,

"Who never set a squadron in the field,
"Nor the division of a battle knows
"More than a spinster."

COMMUNICATED.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

From Professor Caldwell, of Transylvania University, in the state of Kentucky, who recently passed through this place, on a visit to Washington and the southern states, we are gratified to learn the flourishing condition and still brightening prospects of that distinguished institution, more particularly the Medical Department of it.

During the session of last winter, Transylvania University contained *four hundred* pupils. Of this number *two hundred and thirty-four* belonged to the Medical Department. Of these, *fifty-seven* received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The pupils were assembled from fifteen states of the Union.

In the Medical Department the Professors are able and eminent; not inferior to those in the most distinguished of the eastern schools. They deliver full courses of lectures on all the branches of Medicine. Their session commences on the first Monday of November of every year, and terminates the first week of March.

The Library, Chemical Apparatus, and Anatomical Museum, are excellent. To the Library and Museum annual additions are made.

Living in Lexington is cheap, the situation uncommonly healthy and pleasant, the society good, and, in the present depreciated condition of the currency of Kentucky, the expenses of attending a course of Lectures in the Medical school of that place, but half what they are in the schools of the eastern states.

As a knowledge of these facts must be gratifying to all who rejoice in the prosperity of our common country, may be useful to many, and can be injurious to none, by giving this notice of them a place in your valuable paper, you will confer an obligation on

A READER.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1825.

COMMUNICATED.

I perceive amongst the candidates for the next legislature, the name of a creature, who is scarcely able to write or understand the English language.—The following precious production I lately found on the back of a Deed, in the hand writing of the person alluded to, and who is now an acting Justice of the Peace in this county.

FRANKLIN.

"The said ——— ——— covenant and aqree for my self my ears and asines* for ever that I do give a full aquatens to Jonathan Pepers and wif of makin eney forther Deed or titel to the within named hundert acers of Land Givene under my hand and Seil the 3 of Janeuary A D 1815 in presen's of"

———— ————

[*Quere—*Ears *Assinine?*]

The amount of duties secured at the custom-house in New-York, on Monday, was $250,000. This, says the Gazette of that city, is probably a larger sum than was ever before hundred in one day.

The Baltimore Patriot states that Capt. Symmes has been invited by Count Romanzoff, of Russia, to join a North Pole expedition, which the Count is projecting: the captain has accepted the invitation on certain conditions.

On Monday the Senate of New-York passed a bill appropriating $12,000, to defray the expense of surveying the routes of *seventeen* new canals.

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles of Baltimore, is stated in the North American Review, to be equal to *one million and six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles.*

The cent of 1825 is a different coin from any before issued from our mint. On each side is a head of "Liberty;" on one side the head is raised and on the other sunk into the copper.

Bank Security.—The Raleigh Register mentions that some of the country customers of the Bank at that place are in the habit of signing their securities' names, when it is inconvenient to obtain them. A similar liberty in England cost Dr. Dodd his life!

The Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing company of Massachusetts are producing flannels which are said to be equal in all respects, if not superior to any made in Europe. They are finished in a superior style, and the colors, which are crimson, scarlet, green and yellow, are warranted to be lasting. This manufactory is the largest of the kind in the United States, and the stock is principally owned by a few capitalists of Boston, who are the original proprietors, and whose object, it is said, has been from the commencement not so much immediate gain, as the formation of a respectable establishment, that will be creditable in a national point of view, and secure to themselves a permanent and safe investment of their capital.

Baltimore American.

Samuel Anglin, an elderly gentleman, of Clarksburgh, Virginia, and a Mr. Grimes, of Randolph county, met on the banks of the Valley River, at Booth's ferry, early in March, to settle some personal difficulties in an honorable way. It had been agreed between them to meet at the place on a particular day with their rifles. Anglin appeared, agreeable to appointment with his rifle well charged and primed, called over the river to Grimes, who jumped into the ferry boat without his rifle; when he approached near the shore, Anglin ordered him to return and get his rifle, some words passed between them, when Anglin fired and shot Grimes through the heart. Anglin has fled—and, it is said, a pistol was found in Grimes's bosom when he was removed from the boat in which he died. *Wash. Gaz.*

The late President, Col. Monroe, offers at public sale on the first Monday in June next his Ablemarle estate, in Va. of 3,500 acres: also another tract of land of 700 acres near Milton. Applicants are requested to address themselves directly to him.

Mr. Webster, at a late public meeting in Boston, delivered an eloquent speech, from which the following is an extract:

He hardly conceived how well disposed and intelligent minds could differ, as to the question whether party contest, and party strife, organized, systematic, and continued, were of themselves desirable ingredients of the composition of society. Difference of opinion on political subjects, honorable competition, and emulous rivalry, may, indeed, be useful. He admitted, even, that party associations were sometimes unavoidable, and perhaps necessary, to be accomplishment of their ends and purposes. But this did not prove that of themselves, they were good; or that they should be continued and preserved for their own sake, when there had ceased to be any object to be effected by them.

But there were those who supposed, that whether political party distinctions were, or were not useful, it was impossible to abolish them.—Now, he thought on the contrary, that under present circumstances, it was quite impossible to continue them. New parties, indeed, might arise, growing out of new events, or new questions; but as to those old parties, which had sprung from controversies now no longer pending, or from feelings which time and other causes had now changed, or greatly allayed, he did not believe that they could long remain. Efforts, indeed, made to that end, with zeal and perseverence, might delay their extinction, but, he thought, could not prevent it. There was nothing to keep alive these distinctions, in the interests and objects which now engage society. New questions and new objects arise having no connexion with the subjects of past controversies. All that are united on these existing questions, and present interests, are not likely to weaken their efforts to promote them by angry reflections on past differences. If there were nothing, *in things*, to divide about, he thought the people not likely to maintain systematic controversies about men. They have no interest in so doing. Associations formed to support *principles*, may be called *parties*; but if they have no bond of union but adherance to particular *men*, they become *factions*.

A British journal affirms that the recent speculations in London in the commercial markets, originated chiefly in the transfer of some large capitals from the stock-market—which offered "no more prospects for improvement"—to investment in Colonial and other produce, the prices of which were low, comparatively with what they had been for some years previous. *Nat. Gaz.*

Curious composition of Wood.—Messrs. Bray and Malo have succeeded in imitating the most precious species of wood, and the rarest species of marble, by means of cast wood, (bois coule) of their composition. All the thousand accidents, the infinite blendings of veins and shades, transparent clouds of marble, which the painter can imitate only on the surface, are obtained by Messrs. Bray and Malo to whatever thickness they desire. The wood of their composition, whatever object of imitation or fancy it represents, may be plained like the coarsest ash, without any alteration. This valuable invention opens a new and vast field to all the arts connected with cabinet making and ornamental architecture. Messrs. Bray and Malo have even attempted to obtain the resemblance of the human countenance; they have executed in wood the portrait of his late Majesty Louis XVIII. *Lond. Lit. Gaz.*

Steam Boat Accident.—We are informed that the steam boats Jackson and Eclipse, came in contact a few miles above Clarksville, on the Cumberland river, in consequence of which the Eclipse was sunk, together with a keel-boat she had in tow, both loaded with cotton and tobacco. The cotton will be saved, the tobacco, probably, will be entirely lost. The Jackson sustained little damage.

Cincinnati Republican.

Twig this.—A New-Orleans paper represents the horses in a match race lately run there, as behaving towards each other with the utmost *decorum!*

Married,

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. *James Kelly* to Miss *Sarah Horner*, daughter of James Horner, Esq. late of Wilkins township.

At Butler, on Thursday, the 14th inst. by the Rev Mr. Coulter, Mr. *Joseph Buffington*, one of the editors of the Butler Sentinel, to Miss *Catharine Mechling*, daughter of Jacob Mechling, Esq. all of that borough.

At Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, *Robert J. Walker*, Esq. of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Mary B. Bache*, daughter of Richard Bache, Esq. Post-Master, of Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	*per*	$ cts.	$ cts.	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz.	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5 a	6	-
Coals	bush.		3	-
Candles	lb		10	-
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	littl. wanted
Cotton	-		25	scarce
Feathers	-	28 a	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a	3 25	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		50	-
rye	-		17	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-	1 75 a	5	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	gross		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	keg	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	ewt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	ewt	9 a	10	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead, in pigs	-	7½ a	8	scarce
bars	-		9	-
Shot, all sizes	-	8 a	10	-
Leather, sole	-	25	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juni. bra. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other	-	5 a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50		plenty
No. 2	-	3		-
No. 3	-	2 50		-
letter	-	3		-
crown wrap.	-	1 25		in demand
medium do.	-	2		-
Pork	lb		3	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	9 a	10	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt	280	2 a	2 50	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	6	-
Sifters, wi no. 14, 16	doz	6 a	7	-
Spades and Shovels	-	9		-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	3½ c	4½	-
leaf	-	3 a	5¾	-
Tallow, rendered	-		8	-
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall		25	scarce
new	-	17 a	18	
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb			wholesale
No. 1 Sheetings	yd			by piece.
2 do	-			

JUST PUBLISHED,

TWO DISCOURSES

ON

A New System of Society,

AS delivered in the Hall of Representatives of the United States, in presence of the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, &c. &c. on the 25th of February, and 7th of March 1825, by Robert Owen, of Lanark.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A brief Account of the origin and progress of Mr. Owen's present Society at New-Lanark.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

PRICE 12½ CENTS.

April 22.

BOARDING.

JAMES M'CONKEY

Has now opened and intends keeping

A genteel Private Boarding House,

ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with

BOARDING & LODGING,

By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.

N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well*, will receive liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

The Apprentices' Library,

WILL be Removed to-morrow, to the lower story of the shop occupied by Mr. Scott, piano maker, in Fourth Street. The Librarian will attend every Saturday afternoon, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

Courts of Appeal.

The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col Sill.

F. Muse, Adjt.

April 22, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE,

40 bls Yellow Creek Salt,

25 Bbls Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do. 4d 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
30 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
40 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades, Anvils and Steel
15 small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
5 bls. and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cognac Brandy, 2000 lbs Coffee
5 chests and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
25 pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and Cotton Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,

With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS for sale on accommodating terms, for Cash or approved Produce

Harris & Stockton.

April 22—3t.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING, by applying to J. Davis, Second Street, between the Post-Office and Mr. Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825—3t.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,

with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Birchill.

April 23, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

THE MUSEUM

OF

Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS WORK, composed entirely, as its title implies, of extracts from *Foreign* Journals, is published in the city of Philadelphia, by E. Littell, in monthly numbers, of 96 octavo pages each, at $6 per annum, and is forwarded, free of postage, to subscribers who pay yearly in advance. The April number has just been published. The following are its

CONTENTS.—Life and Character of Walpole, by Sir Walter Scott; Project of a new Penal Code for the state of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; The Life and Remains of the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D; Lord Byron saved from his Friends; Vesper of Petrarch; This is Love; Le Mois Bubblose, of the A. S. S. Company; State of the Drama; Dr. Benjamin Franklin; On Asphyxia by Strangulation; Stanzas; The Clubs of London; The Night-Hawk; The Opera; Notice respecting Mr. Broster's newly discovered system for the removal of Impediments of Speech and Defective Articulation; Experiments made upon six decapitated Robbers, by Professor Bartels; Literary and Scientific Intelligence; List of New British Publications.

☞*Subscriptions for the Museum will be received at the Office of this Gazette.*

April 15, 1825.

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms,

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec 10, 1824—eotf.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

ALSO—An assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting & Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold very cheap.

March 25—6

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn on the 18th of May, and by an

Improved Mode of Drawing,

Secured by letters patent under seal of the U.S.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public,

THE FOURTH SCHEME

OF THE

State Lottery of Maryland.

THE Mode of Drawing is on an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	5,000	is	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 of	500	is	2,000
20 of	100	is	2,000
30 of	50	is	1,500
50 of	20	is	1,000
200 of	10	is	2,000
300 of	5	is	1,500
10,000 of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes			$70,000

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in Cash, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then *all the even numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of Drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of Tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *will be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low price of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run, (*there not being one blank to a prize,*) and that the Capital Prize of $20 000 is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the *certainty of receiving at least one prize* by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite attention.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4 00
HALVES,	2 00
QUARTERS,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 114, Market Street—Baltimore,

Where, in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of $100,000—$40,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of $5,000, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet with our accustomed prompt attention. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

April 15, 1825.—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1825.

Appointment by the President.

Rufus King, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Great Britain, in place of Richard Rush, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. was elected on the 19th instant President of the Office of the Bank of the U. States at this place, in the room of Dr. GEO. STEVENSON, resigned.

General La Fayette was to be in New-Orleans on the 8th instant, and is to be in Nashville this day. He expects to visit St. Louis on the 1st of May, Louisville on 9th. Lexington on the 11th, Cincinnati on the 13th, Wheeling on the 21st, New-Geneva on the 23d, *Pittsburgh* on the 25th. Philadelphia on the 31st, and to reach Boston on the 3d of June. Should he perform this tour in the time set down, he will have travelled 5286 miles in 100 days. He left Washington City on the 24th of February.

Fire at Boston.—On the 7th inst. a fire broke out in Boston, more destructive than any ever witnessed in that city. Six houses were destroyed in Doane-street, where the fire commenced, 6 in State-street, 6 in Kilby, 13 in Liberty-square, 4 in Broad-street, and 19 in Central-street—in all 53 houses, most of which were valuable dry-goods stores. The loss, in houses and other property, is supposed not to fall short of $500,000. About $200,000 of this would come off insurance offices.

We were in error in stating that the navigation of the New-York Canal had commenced early in March. The water was not let into the Erie Canal until the 10th or 12th inst.

A New-York editor estimates that that city will be benefitted between 3 and 4,000,000 dollars by the advance on Cotton in the English market; and that the advantage to the United States will amount to 16,500,000 dollars!

Forgery.—A fellow has been taken up and is to be tried in New-York, for altering the number on a lottery ticket.

We are authorized to state that S. JONES is not a candidate for the office of Major of the 1st Battalion, 87th Rgt. P. M.

JAMES A. ARMSTRONG, Druggist, is a candidate for the office of major of the 1st Battalion 87th Rgt. P. M.

COMMUNICATED.

ROBERT DUNCAN is a candidate for the office of Major of the First Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

It is confidently expected that this brave and patriotic soldier, who has acquired military knowledge and reputation by five years' active service in the army of his country, during the late war, will be preferred, by the members of this battalion, to any mere pretender,

"Who never set a squadron in the field,
"Nor the division of a battle knows
"More than a spinster."

COMMUNICATED.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

From Professor Caldwell, of Transylvania University, in the state of Kentucky, who recently passed through this place, on a visit to Washington and the southern states, we are gratified to learn the flourishing condition and still brightening prospects of that distinguished institution, more particularly the Medical Department of it.

During the session of last winter, Transylvania University contained *four hundred* pupils. Of this number *two hundred and thirty-four* belonged to the Medical Department. Of these, *fifty-seven* received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The pupils were assembled from fifteen states of the Union.

In the Medical Department the Professors are able and eminent; not inferior to those in the most distinguished of the eastern schools. They deliver full courses of lectures on all the branches of Medicine. Their session commences on the first Monday of November of every year, and terminates the first week of March.

The Library, Chemical Apparatus, and Anatomical Museum, are excellent. To the Library and Museum annual additions are made.

Living in Lexington is cheap, the situation uncommonly healthy and pleasant, the society good, and, in the present depreciated condition of the currency of Kentucky, the expenses of attending a course of Lectures in the Medical school of that place, but half what they are in the schools of the eastern states.

As a knowledge of these facts must be gratifying to all who rejoice in the prosperity of our common country, may be useful to many, and can be injurious to none, by giving this notice of them a place in your valuable paper, you will confer an obligation on

A READER.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1825.

COMMUNICATED.

I perceive amongst the candidates for the next legislature, the name of a creature, who is scarcely able to write or understand the English language.—The following precious production I lately found on the back of a Deed, in the hand writing of the person alluded to, and who is now an acting Justice of the Peace in this county.

FRANKLIN.

"The said ——— ——— covenant and aqree for my self my ears and asines* for ever that I do give a full aguatens to Jonathan Pepers and wif of makin eney forther Deed or titel to the within named hundert acers of Land Givene under my hand and Seil the 5 of Janeuary A D 1815 in presen's of" ——— ———

[*Quere—*Ears Asinine?*]

The amount of duties secured at the custom-house in New-York, on Monday, was $750,000. This, says the Gazette of that city, is probably a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day.

The Baltimore Patriot states that Capt. Symmes has been invited by Count Romanzoff, of Russia, to join a North Pole expedition, which the Count is projecting: the captain has accepted the invitation on certain conditions.

On Monday the Senate of New-York passed a bill appropriating $12,000, to defray the expense of surveying the routes of *seventeen* new canals.

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles of Baltimore, is stated in the North American Review, to be equal to *one million and six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles.*

The cent of 1825 is a different coin from any before issued from our mint. On each side is a head of "Liberty;" on one side the head is raised and on the other sunk into the copper.

Bank Security.—The Raleigh Register mentions that some of the country customers of the Bank at that place are in the habit of signing their securities' names, when it is inconvenient to obtain them. A similar liberty in England cost Dr. Dodd his life!

The Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing company of Massachusetts are producing flannels which are said to be equal in all respects, if not superior to any made in Europe. They are finished in a superior style, and the colors, which are crimson, scarlet, green and yellow, are warranted to be lasting. This manufactory is the largest of the kind in the United States, and the stock is principally owned by a few capitalists of Boston, who are the original proprietors, and whose object, it is said, has been from the commencement not so much immediate gain, as the formation of a respectable establishment, that will be creditable in a national point of view, and secure to themselves a permanent and safe investment of their capital.

Baltimore American.

Samuel Anglin, an elderly gentleman, of Clarksburgh, Virginia, and a Mr. Grimes, of Randolph county, met on the banks of the Valley River, at Booth's ferry, early in March, to settle some personal difficulties in an honorable way. It had been agreed between them to meet at the place on a particular day with their rifles. Anglin appeared, agreeable to appointment with his rifle well charged and primed, called over the river to Grimes, who jumped into the ferry boat without his rifle; when he approached near the shore, Anglin ordered him to return and get his rifle. some words passed between them, when Anglin fired and shot Grimes through the heart. Anglin has fled—and, it is said, a pistol was found in Grimes's bosom when he was removed from the boat in which he died. *Wash. Gaz.*

The late President, Col. Monroe, offers at public sale on the first Monday in June next his Ablemarle estate, in Va. of 3,500 acres: also another tract of land of 700 acres near Milton. Applicants are requested to address themselves directly to him.

Mr. Webster, at a late public meeting in Boston, delivered an eloquent speech, from which the following is an extract:

He hardly conceived how well disposed and intelligent minds could differ, as to the question whether party contest, and party strife, organized, systematic, and continued, were of themselves desirable ingredients of the composition of society. Difference of opinion on political subjects, honorable competition, and emulous rivalry, may, indeed, be useful. He admitted, even, that party associations were sometimes unavoidable, and perhaps necessary, to be accomplishment of their ends and purposes. But this did not prove that of themselves, they were good, or that they should be continued and preserved for their own sake, when there had ceased to be any object to be effected by them.

But there were those who supposed, that whether political party distinctions were, or were not useful, it was impossible to abolish them.—Now, he thought on the contrary, that under present circumstances, it was quite impossible to continue them. New parties, indeed, might arise, growing out of new events, or new questions; but as to those old parties, which had sprung from controversies now no longer pending, or from feelings which time and other causes had now changed, or greatly allayed, he did not believe that they could long remain. Efforts, indeed, made to that end, with zeal and perseverence, might delay their extinction, but, he thought, could not prevent it. There was nothing to keep alive these distinctions, in the interests and objects which now engage society. New questions and new objects arise having no connexion with the subjects of past controversies. All that are united on these existing questions, and present interests, are not likely to weaken their efforts to promote them by angry reflections on past differences. If there were nothing, *in things*, to divide about, he thought the people not likely to maintain systematic controversies about men. They have no interest in so doing. Associations formed to support *principles*, may be called *parties*; but if they have no bond of union but adherance to particular *men*, they become *factions*.

A British journal affirms that the recent speculations in London in the commercial markets, originated chiefly in the transfer of some large capitals from the stock-market—which offered "no more prospects for improvement"—to investment in Colonial and other produce, the prices of which were low, comparatively with what they had been for some years previous. *Nat. Gaz.*

Curious composition of Wood.—Messrs. Bray and Malo have succeeded in imitating the most precious species of wood, and the rarest species of marble, by means of cast wood, (bois coule) of their composition. All the thousand accidents, the infinite blendings of veins and shades, transparent clouds of marble, which the painter can imitate only on the surface, are obtained by Messrs. Bray and Malo to whatever thickness they desire. The wood of their composition, whatever object of imitation or fancy it represents, may be plained like the coarsest ash, without any alteration. This valuable invention opens a new and vast field to all the arts connected with cabinet making and ornamental architecture. Messrs. Bray and Malo have even attempted to obtain the resemblance of the human countenance; they have executed in wood the portrait of his late Majesty Louis XVIII. *Lond. Lit. Gaz.*

Steam Boat Accident.—We are informed that the steam boats Jackson and Eclipse, came in contact a few miles above Clarksville, on the Cumberland river, in consequence of which the Eclipse was sunk, together with a keel boat she had in tow, both loaded with cotton and tobacco. The cotton will be saved, the tobacco, probably, will be entirely lost. The Jackson sustained little damage.

Cincinnati Republican.

Twig this.—A New-Orleans paper represents the *horses* in a match race lately run there, as behaving towards each other with the utmost *decorum!*

Married,

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. *James Kelly* to Miss *Sarah Horner*, daughter of James Horner, Esq. late of Wilkins township.

At Butler, on Thursday, the 14th inst. by the Rev Mr. Coulter, Mr. *Joseph Buffington*, one of the editors of the Butler Sentinel, to Miss *Catharine Mechling*, daughter of Jacob Mechling, Esq. all of that borough.

At Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, *Robert J. Walker, Esq.* of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Mary B. Bache*, daughter of Richard Bache, Esq. Post-Master, of Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly for the Gazette.)

Articles.	*per*	$ *cts.*	$ *cts.*	*Remarks.*
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [sc. salts]	-	3¾ a	4	-
Axes	doz	14 a 16		plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-	5 a	6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	-
Copperas	-	4 a	4½	fair dem.
Cheese	-	5½ a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	littl. wanted
Cotton	-		25	scarce
Feathers	-	28 a	30	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	3 a 3	25	-
Grain, wheat	bush		50	in demand
barley	-		50	-
rye	-		17	-
corn	-		20	dull
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-	1 75 a	5	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		93	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	-
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt	9 a	10	plenty
sad irons	lb		6	reg. dem
Lead, in pigs	-	7½ a	8	scarce
bars	-		9	-
Shot, all sizes	-	8 a	10	-
Leather, sole	-	25	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juni. bra. 10d	-		7	-
8	-		7½	-
6	-		8	-
4	-	9 a	10	-
other	-	5 a	7½	dull
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	3 50		plenty
No. 2	-	3		-
No. 3	-	2 50		-
letter	-	3		-
crown wrap.	-	1 25		in demand
medium do.	-	2		-
Pork	lb		3	-
Potatoes	bush		25	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	9 a	10	scarce
country	-	7½ a	8	-
Salt	280	2 a 2	50	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	6	-
Sifters, wi no 14,16	doz	6 a	7	-
Spades and Shovels	-	9		-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	lb	3½ c	4½	-
leaf	-	3 a	5½	-
Tallow, rendered	-		8	-
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in demand
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gall		25	scarce
new	-	17 a	18	
Yarn, Phenix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb			wholesale
No. 1 Sheetings	yd			by piece.
2 do	-			

JUST PUBLISHED,

TWO DISCOURSES

ON

A New System of Society,

AS delivered in the Hall of Representatives of the United States, in presence of the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, &c. &c. on the 25th of February, and 7th of March 1825, by Robert Owen, of Lanark.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A brief Account of the origin and progress of Mr. Owen's present Society at New-Lanark.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORE OF

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON.

PRICE 12½ CENTS.

April 22.

BOARDING.

JAMES M'CONKEY

Has now opened and intends keeping

A genteel Private Boarding House,

ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with

BOARDING & LODGING,

By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city.

N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well*, will receive liberal wages.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

The Apprentices' Library,

WILL be Removed to-morrow, to the lower story of the shop occupied by Mr Scott, plane maker, in Fourth Street. The Librarian will attend every Saturday afternoon, from 3 till 6 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE First and Second Battalions of the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will meet in conjunction, for drill, at M'Keesport, on Monday, the 16th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs.

Courts of Appeal.

The Courts of Appeal for the First Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Simmons, and Lieutenant Means; to meet at the house of Major Walker, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A M. The Court of Appeal for the Second Battalion, will consist of Captains Stewart, Carothers, and Rowland; to meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on Monday, the 6th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

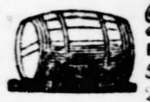
By order of Col Sill.

F. Muse, Adjt.

April 22, 1825—3t*

FOR SALE,

40 bls Yellow Creek Salt,



25 Bbls Conemaugh do.
20 kegs Diller's, Pedan's & Richardson's Cavendish Tobacco
50 kegs Spanish Brown
25 kegs Yellow Ochre
25 kegs White Lead, dry and ground in oil
25 do. 4d 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Pittsburgh Iron
20 do. 4d 6d 8d. and 10d Bowen's & Belknap's Juniata Nails
50 doz. Underwood's and Belknap's Scythes
15 doz. Waldren's, Passmore's, and Dutch do.
40 " M'Elheny's, Sampson's & Belknap's Sickles
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil, Sperm. Oil and Candles
1500 lbs. Spanish and Country Sole Leather
50 doz. low-priced Bed Cords
40 Weavers' Reeds, well assorted
10 doz. Shovels and Spades, Anvils and Steel
[illegible] small crates well assorted Queensware, open, and to be repacked for country merchants
10 tons Lewis & Co's well assorted Iron, of real good quality
5 bls. and 10 kegs 3d and 4th proof French and Cognac Brandy, 2000 lbs Coffee
[illegible] boxes and 20 13lb caddy boxes Y. H. Tea
[illegible] pieces bleached Domestic Muslins, and [illegible] Plaids, Stripes, and Checks,

With a large assortment of all kinds of Fresh GOODS for sale on accommodating terms, for cash or approved Produce

Harris & Stockton.

April 22—3t.

WANTED,

Three or Four Journeymen TAILORS.

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

BOARDING.

THREE or four persons will be accommodated with genteel BOARDING by applying to J. Davis, Second Street, between the Post-Office and Mr. Davis', Baker.

Joseph Davis.

April 22, 1825—3t.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

STRAY COW.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, near the U. S. Arsenal, on or about the first of March last,

A BRINDLED COW,

with a large star in her forehead; about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

John Birchill.

April 23, 1825—3t.*

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,

IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and conveinent to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

THE MUSEUM

OF

Foreign Literature and Science.

THIS WORK, composed entirely, as its title implies, of extracts from *Foreign* Journals, is published in the city of Philadelphia, by E. Littell, in monthly numbers, of 96 octavo pages each, at $6 per annum, and is forwarded, free of postage, to subscribers who pay yearly in advance. The April number has just been published. The following are its

CONTENTS.—Life and Character of Walpole, by Sir Walter Scott; Project of a new Penal Code for the state of Louisiana, by Edward Livingston; The Life and Remains of the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D; Lord Byron saved from his Friends; Vesper of Petrarch; This is Love; Le Mois Bubblose, of the A. S. S. Company; State of the Drama; Dr. Benjamin Franklin; On Asphyxia by Strangulation; Stanzas; The Clubs of London; The Night-Hawk; The Opera; Notice respecting Mr. Broster's newly discovered system for the removal of Impediments of Speech and Defective Articulation; Experiments made upon six decapitated Robbers, by Professor Bartels; Literary and Scientific Intelligence; List of New British Publications.

☞*Subscriptions for the Museum will be received at the Office of this Gazette.*

April 15, 1825.

Philadelphia, 8th December, 1824.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having formed a Partnership, under the firm of

M'CLURG & TREVOR,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at No. 173, *North side of Market Street, between 4th and 5th Streets*, in the house lately occupied by Pennock & Robbins, where they intend keeping a good assortment of

Woollen, Cotton and Silk Goods,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms.

Alex. M'Clurg,
John B Trevor.

N. B. The most strict punctuality will always be observed, in filling any orders in their line.

Dec 10, 1824—eotf.

NEW GOODS.

Wm. M'Knight

HAS just received, and is now opening, at his Store in Market-Street, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods.

—*ALSO*—

An assortment of Ladies' Morocco and Prunella SLIPPERS, Children's SHOES, &c.

Straw Bonnets, & Children's Gimp Hats.

ALSO—An assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting & Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold very cheap.

March 25—6

ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn on the 18th of May, and by an

Improved Mode of Drawing,

Secured by letters patent under seal of the U.S.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, April 7, 1825.

We have the pleasure to present to the public,

THE FOURTH SCHEME

OF THE

State Lottery of Maryland.

THE Mode of Drawing is on an entirely new plan—approved by the Commissioners of Lotteries, appointed by the Governor and Council of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	5,000	is	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	is	5,000
4 of	500	is	2,000
20 of	100	is	2,000
30 of	50	is	1,500
50 of	20	is	1,000
200 of	10	is	2,000
300 of	5	is	1,500
10,000 of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes			$70,000

20,000 Tickets—Not one Blank to a Prize!

Every Prize payable in Cash, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number then *every Odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then *all the even numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of Drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of Tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *will be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by the scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low price of tickets—the very trifling risk to be run, (*there not being one blank to a prize,*) and that the Capital Prize of **$20 000** is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the *certainty of receiving at least one prize* by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number,) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite attention.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$4 00
HALVES,	2 00
QUARTERS,	1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

Cohen's

Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 114, Market Street—Baltimore,

Where, in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of $100,000—$40,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of $5,000, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet with our accustomed prompt attention. Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Baltimore.

April 15, 1825.—3t.

Poetry.

THE FUTURE.

By the late Lord Byron.

When coldness wraps the suffering clay,
Ah, whither strays the IMMORTAL MIND?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its darkened dust behind.
Then unembodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way,
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?

Eternal, boundless, undecayed,
A thought unseen, but seeing all;
All—all in earth or skies displayed,
Shall it survey, shall it recall:
Each fainter trace that memory holds,
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the SOUL beholds,
And all that was, at once appears.

Before Creation peopled earth,
Its eyes shall roll through chaos back;
And where the furthest heaven had birth,
The *Spirit* trace its rising track;
And where the future mars or makes,
Its glance dilate o'er all, to be,
While sun is quenched or system breaks,
Fixed in its own eternity.

Above or love, hope, hate, or fear,
It lives all passionless and pure;
An age shall fleet like earthly year—
Its years as moments shall endure.
Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thoughts shall fly,
A nameless and eternal thing—
Forgetting what it was to die!

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence in Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley.

April 8 — 1m.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed *the first Monday of May next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Jesse Dewees,
Chairmaker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Meehan,
Victualler, Bayardstown.
Wm. Rippey,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Sutton,
Farmer, Ohio township.
Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny county, April 8, 1825—3t gw.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate charges and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds, will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch.—Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28—cow3m.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—colyr

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Duncarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825 —tf.

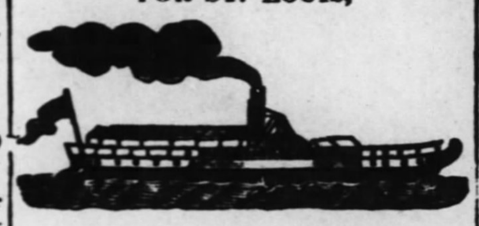
To be Rented,

That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
April 1—3mo. *Wood Street.*

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

M. S. MASON

HAS taken into Partnership J. M'DONOUGH, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

M. S. Mason & M'Donough.

M. S. MASON,
J. M'DONOUGH.

March 23, 1825.

SPRING GOODS.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

ARE NOW OPENING

A choice and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED the last month, in New York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at a small advance by the Package or Piece, on accommodating terms. Their stock embraces a very general assortment of

European and India
Dry Goods,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of Domestic PIECE GOODS—Cotton Yarn—Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, &c.

March 25—6t.

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

ERICK & LEDLIE,
Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,

A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY, Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

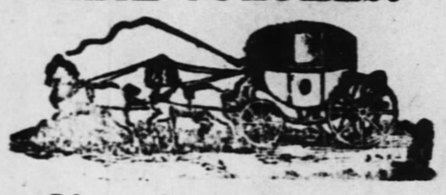
J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.



New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, carrying on SHADE IRON WORKS, in Somerset county, under the firm of *Richards, Earl & Co.* will dissolve their Partnership on the 1st day of May next.—All persons indebted will pay, and those having claims will present them to Wm. L. Earl, at the Works, who will thereafter continue to carry on the Works for himself, and in his own name.

Mark Richards,
Wm. L. Earl,
Benj'n Jones.

April 8.—3t.gp.

DAVIS & HANSON,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to that large and commodious three story brick house, corner of Front and Market streets, where they will resume their Public Sales on Monday, the 11th, and continue them every Monday and Thursday —Dry Goods at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Groceries, Furniture, &c. &c. at half past 2, P. M. of the same days—Book Sale, in the room up stairs, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. to be continued every other Saturday, unless otherwise notified.

April 8, 1825—3t.

Paper Hangings.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED

3000 Pieces French and American
SATIN PAPER HANGINGS,
750 Pieces Velvet Borders;

All of the newest patterns, and at very reduced prices.

Henry Holdship.
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Sts.

April 8—3t.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of May next for Building a STEAM-BOAT in this place, of 200 Tons burthen, 95 feet keel, 25 feet beam, and about 8 feet hold; the Cabin finished in the best style, the whole to be of the best materials the country can afford, and painted and completed by the 1st of April 1826.—The Proposals may include Engine, Furniture, Tackling, &c. but to be separate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie and Chatauque Steam-Boat Company.

E. J. Kelso, Sec.

Erie, April 7, 1825—[A.15.]—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Filagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr. $8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B. PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—6mo.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,

For which they will receive in payment,

Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—7tes.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends as pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

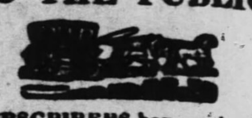
Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Secretary of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 2d of May next, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Secretary

Pittsburgh, April 8—3.

TO THE PUBLIC.



THE SUBSCRIBERS have noticed a publication in the "Allegheny Democrat" of the 8th of March, 1825, signed by *R. Stewart*, one of the stage proprietors of the middle route, stating that we have no right to advertise our line of stages as a *Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Line*, because we are the owners of the line only from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh—and charging us with imposition upon travellers for so doing. If this be sound doctrine, we are at a loss to know how Mr. Stewart can call the route with which he is connected, a Philadelphia and Pittsburgh line, as we believe that he and those connected with him own the line only from Pittsburgh to Chambersburgh; certainly not farther than Harrisburgh; consequently both are dependent on Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. for the transportation of their passengers from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia. Fortunately for both routes, Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. do not possess the envious and selfish disposition of Mr. Stewart, and therefore neither of us have ever been disappointed in getting our passengers taken on, and never will be, as long as Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. remain the proprietors. Travellers, therefore, need not be alarmed at the bravado of Mr. Stewart—No disappointment can take place; for, independent of the line by Lancaster, *the line from Harrisburgh, via Reading, to Philadelphia, arrives at and departs from Harrisburgh, precisely at the same time we do.*

Mr Stewart should have been cautious in charging others with imposition until he had explained why, in his bills of stage fare, he omitted mentioning the fare from Chambersburgh to Harrisburgh, and shown how he has fulfilled his promise to travellers, to carry them at the rate of five miles an hour. The reports of travellers who have come up that route, of stages upsetting, or breaking down, loss of sleep, &c. &c. show how far that pledge has been redeemed. But enough of this. Although we do not boast the ability of Mr. Stewart, and cannot make as great a display of stages stopping at the house ours does in Pittsburgh, yet we will say that the accommodations of that house are at least equal to any that Mr. Stewart can give; and that if comfortable stages, good horses, skilful and accommodating drivers, a leveller and more easy route than Mr. Stewart runs upon, moderate stage fare and low tavern bills, be any inducement to travellers, we will still hope for a share of public patronage.

As defence, not aggression, is our object, we wish this notice to be published in the same papers that Mr. Stewart's has appeared in: and therefore request the Cincinnati Republican, and the Louisville Public Advertiser, to insert it to the amount of $2, and forward their bills to Col. John Ramsey, Pittsburgh, and they will be paid.

Jno. B'air & Others.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1825.—3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavern-keepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞*Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

****Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825.—1y.

Poetry.

THE FUTURE.

By the late Lord Byron.

When coldness wraps the suffering clay,
Ah, whither strays the IMMORTAL MIND?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its darkened dust behind.
Then unembodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way,
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes, that all survey?

Eternal, boundless, undecayed,
A thought unseen, but seeing all;
All—all in earth or skies displayed,
Shall it survey, shall it recall:
Each fainter trace that memory holds,
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the SOUL beholds,
And all that was, at once appears.

Before Creation peopled earth,
Its eyes shall roll through chaos back;
And where the furthest heaven had birth,
The *Spirit* trace its rising track;
And where the future mars or makes,
Its glance dilate o'er all, to be,
While sun is quenched or system breaks,
Fixed in its own eternity.

Above or love, hope, hate, or fear,
It lives all passionless and pure;
An age shall fleet like earthly year—
Its years as moments shall endure.
Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thoughts shall fly,
A nameless and eternal thing—
Forgetting what it was to die!

DOCTOR SPEER,

HAS COMMENCED

The Practice of Medicine,

In the City of Pittsburgh,

AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825.

A. S. T. MOUNTAIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his Office from Fourth, to his residence in Liberty street, between St. Clair street and Cecil's alley.

April 8 – 1m.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed *the first Monday of May next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Jesse Dewees,
Chairmaker, Pittsburgh
Charles Meehan,
Victualler, Bayardstown
Wm. Rippey,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Sutton,
Farmer, Ohio township.
Isaac Bennet,
Laborer, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny county, April 8, 1825—3t gw.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824 By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

PITTSBURGH
Woollen Machinery Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Shop for making all kinds of

WOOLLEN MACHINERY,

and hopes, by moderate charges and substantial workmanship, to make it an object with those wanting any thing in his line to give him a call. Orders for

Carding Engines,
Billy & Jenny Spinning Machines,
AND SHEARING MACHINES,

Of any of the different kinds, will be gratefully received and executed with care and despatch.—Attached is a

PATTERN SHOP,

Where Stove, Grate, Bark-Mill and Bell Patterns may always be had at a short notice.

Fullers are invited to call and examine the new Shearing Machine invented by Mr. M'Cawley, of Greensburgh. This Machine, besides being of a very simple construction, is said to perform double the amount of work in the same time, and at least equally well with any of the others.

John M'Allister,
Corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley.

Jan. 28—eow3m.

DYING AND SCOURING.

J. BYRNE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues the business of DYING and SCOURING, at his house, north side of Third, between Market and Wood Streets, where he has built a new dye-house, with proper apparatus. Those gentlemen who have offered piece goods to be dyed, (which he could not undertake on account of the smallness of his kettles,) are informed that he has now in operation kettles of such capacity as will answer all commands he may be favored with. Goods of every description dyed any color, with neatness and despatch; and he will work as cheap as any person can who will do the goods justice.—Ladies and Gentlemen wanting Garments scoured, are informed, (and hundreds will testify it,) that he "gars auld claes leuk a'maist as weel's the new."

☞Volunteers' *Uniforms* and *Facings* cleaned. Turkey and Venetian *Carpets*, when faded and dirty, rendered as brilliant and beautiful as when new.

December 10, 1824—eo1y

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825 —tf.

To be Rented,

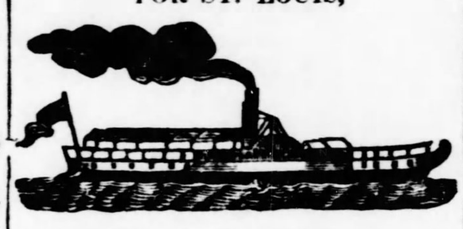
That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,

BECKWITH, MASTER,

HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.

Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.

Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t]

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

M. S. MASON

HAS taken into Partnership J. M'DONOUGH, and the business will in future be carried under the firm of

M. S. Mason & M'Donough.

M. S. MASON,
J. M'DONOUGH.

March 23, 1825.

SPRING GOODS.

M. S. Mason & M'Donough,

ARE NOW OPENING

A choice and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

SELECTED the last month, in New York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale at a small advance by the Package or Piece, on accommodating terms. Their stock embraces a very general assortment of

European and India
Dry Goods,

Of the most recent importations, besides a great variety of Domestic PIECE GOODS—Cotton Yarn—Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, &c.

March 25—6t.

STORAGE
AND
Commission Business.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to that spacious building, (*No. 85, North Main Street, St. Louis*) lately owned and occupied by Christian Wilt & Co. and that they have also taken the house formerly owned and occupied by said Wilt & Co. as a White and Red Lead Factory: this house is adjoining the other, and extends to the bank of the river, has been lately repaired, and is now well calculated for the reception and storing of Goods of every kind, by which the difficulties and inconveniences arising from the want of sufficient Warehouses, (and which has, for some time past, prevented them from seeking Commission Business,) are completely removed; they therefore solicit a renewal of Consignments of all articles except Dry Goods and Hardware, of which they will constantly have on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on their own account, a general assortment, which they feel assured will greatly facilitate the sale of such articles as may be consigned to them. From their long residence in this city, their general acquaintance with country merchants and dealers in this place, the number and experience of assistants employed by them, and their intention to use every honest exertion to promote the interest of those who may confide business to them, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all reasonable consignors: Suffice it to say, they refer the public to all persons who have heretofore had transactions of business with them.

Scott & Rule.

St. Louis, January 1825—[28—3m]

P. S. In order to prevent delays in forwarding Goods consigned to us to be re-shipped to Franklin or elsewhere on the Missouri River, we have provided and will constantly have first rate Keel Boats and careful captains or patroons, well acquainted with the navigation of that river, which will enable us to despatch the Goods with very little delay. We have also made arrangements for the quick despatch of Goods to be forwarded to any port on the Mississippi River. S. & R.

HEIN & LEDLIE,
Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,

A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE to the north-east corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low-priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash;

April 9—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line
OF
MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	$10 00
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 50

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, carrying on SHADE IRON WORKS, in Somerset county, under the firm of *Richards, Earl & Co.* will dissolve their Partnership on the 1st day of May next—All persons indebted will pay, and those having claims will present them to Wm. L. Earl, at the Works, who will thereafter continue to carry on the Works for himself, and in his own name.

Mark Richards,
Wm L. Earl,
Benj'n Jones.

April 8.—3t.gp.

DAVIS & HANSON,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to that large and commodious three story brick house, corner of Front and Market streets, where they will resume their Public Sales on Monday, the 11th, and continue them every Monday and Thursday—Dry Goods at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Groceries, Furniture, &c. &c at half past 2, P. M. of the same days—Book Sale, in the room up stairs, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. to be continued every other Saturday, unless otherwise notified.

April 8, 1825—3t.

Paper Hangings.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED

3000 Pieces French and American
SATIN PAPER HANGINGS,
750 Pieces Velvet Borders;

All of the newest patterns, and at very reduced prices.

Henry Holdship.
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Sts.

April 8—3t.

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th of May next for Building a STEAM-BOAT 25 feet beam, and about 8 feet hold; the Cabin finished in the best style, the whole to be of the best materials the country can afford, and painted and completed by the 1st of April 1826.—The Proposals may include Engine, Furniture, Tackling, &c. but to be separate.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie and Chataugue Steam-Boat Company.

E. J. Kelso, Sec.

Erie, April 7, 1825—[A.15.]—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, to the North east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made, by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Samuel Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. BAKER,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have opened a SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, in that commodious three story house on north Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, the terms of which will be found to correspond with the times. They pledge themselves to use every exertion in advancing the improvement of those who may be entrusted to their care. The experience of twenty years will enable them to redeem their pledge. The terms are as follow.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Orthography, Geography, with a complete knowledge of the Globes, with plain Sewing & Marking,	$3 00
The above, with Embroidery, Cotton Work Tambour, in addition,	2 00
Fillagree, Artificial Flowers, Fringe and Netting, Drawing and Painting, in addition,	2 00
	$7 00

Making 7 dollars for all the useful and ornamental branches mentioned above.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental, per qr. $8 00

As the Piano Forte has always been considered an instrument peculiarly adapted to accompany the voice, and without which it loses much of its value, Mr B. will use every exertion, by precept and example, to improve the voices of those who may wish to come under his tuition.

N. B PIANO FORTES of every description, TUNED and REPAIRED in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

March 11—6mo.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office.

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
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Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,	8 cts. per yd.
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1 do. do.	5
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Hanging paper,	12½ per roll.
do. border,	25
Whitewashing,	37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

REMOVAL.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVING declined the Retail business, have removed to the house lately occupied by Alexander M'Donald, corner of Front and Market streets, where they are now opening a general assortment of

European, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER LOW BY THE PIECE.

Hereafter they will receive weekly supplies of the latest importations, and as one of the partners resides in Philadelphia, they flatter themselves that they will be supplied, at all times, with a good assortment, on the most reasonable terms. In addition to their stock of Dry Goods, they will at all times be supplied with

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small crates
Mousehole and other ANVILS,
VISES, Mill and Cross-cut SAWS,
A handsome assortment of INGRAIN CARPETING, and
Leghorn and Straw BONNETS,

For which they will receive in payment,

Ginseng, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen, &c. &c.

☞It is absolutely necessary that the business of the Retail establishment be immediately settled. Those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as all outstanding debts, after the 1st of May, will be collected with rigor, without respect to persons.

April 8—7teo.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends & pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

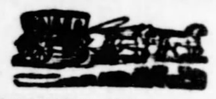
Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Secretary of the company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 2d of May next, to commence at 3 o'clock, P M.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Secretary

Pittsburgh, April 8—3.

TO THE PUBLIC.



THE SUBSCRIBERS have noticed a publication in the "Allegheny Democrat" of the 8th of March, 1825, signed by *R. Stewart*, one of the stage proprietors of the middle route, stating that we have no right to advertise our line of stages as a *Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Line*, because we are the owners of the line only from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh—and charging us with imposition upon travellers for so doing. If this be sound doctrine, we are at a loss to know how Mr. Stewart can call the route with which he is connected, a Philadelphia and Pittsburgh line, as we believe that he and those connected with him own the line only from Pittsburgh to Chambersburgh; certainly not farther than Harrisburgh; consequently both are dependent on Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. for the transportation of their passengers from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia. Fortunately for both routes, Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. do not possess the envious and selfish disposition of Mr. Stewart, and therefore neither of us have ever been disappointed in getting our passengers taken on, and never will be, as long as Messrs. Slaymaker & Co. remain the proprietors. Travellers, therefore, need not be alarmed at the bravado of Mr. Stewart—No disappointment can take place; for, independent of the line by Lancaster, *the line from Harrisburgh, via Reading, to Philadelphia, arrives at and departs from Harrisburgh, precisely at the same time we do.*

Mr Stewart should have been cautious in charging others with imposition until he had explained why, in his bills of stage fare, he omitted mentioning the fare from Chambersburgh to Harrisburgh, and shown how he has fulfilled his promise to travellers, to carry them at the rate of five miles an hour. The reports of travellers who have come up that route, of stages upsetting, or breaking down, loss of sleep, &c. &c show how far that pledge has been redeemed. But enough of this. Although we do not boast the ability of Mr. Stewart, and cannot make as great a display of stages stopping at the house ours does in Pittsburgh, yet we will say that the accommodations of that house are at least equal to any that Mr. Stewart can give; and that if comfortable stages, good horses, skilful and accommodating drivers, a leveller and more easy route than Mr. Stewart runs upon, moderate stage fare and low tavern bills, be any inducement to travellers, we will still hope for a share of public patronage.

As defence, not aggression, is our object, we wish this notice to be published in the same papers that Mr. Stewart's has appeared in; and therefore request the Cincinnati Republican, and the Louisville Public Advertiser, to insert it to the amount of $2, and forward their bills to Col. John Ramsey, Pittsburgh, and they will be paid.

Jno. B'air & Others.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1825.—3t.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,
AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug, Medical, & Chemical
WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quanine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞*Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

****Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead.* These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending,* $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825.—1y.